DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 183 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B.P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,360,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, L

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA, SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

16, Churchgate Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH BAZAR STREET, IN FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vassonji Dewji Thacker, and another, insolvents, and with the consent of the equitable mortgagees, Messrs. Pranshanker Dayashanker, Khimdas Ramdas, Chimandas Fateehand and Bansiram Jasamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eats side of Borah Bazar Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing admeasurement 12 ft. and 8 inches in breadth and 73ft. or thereabouts in length and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8819 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2302 and Street Nos. 284-286 and bounded on the North by the property of Cowasji Dhunjibhoy Powwala, on the South by the stalls belonging to Manecherji Pestonji, on the East by the said Borah Bazar Street, and on the West by the Halalkhore passage.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office at No. 11, Hurnmum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, very rich household furniture including teak and blackwood rich tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, rich dressing chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand and corner cabinets, office and lady's writing tables and chairs, wooden and iron cots, glass door show cases, easy chairs, bookstands, dumbwaiter, reclining back and leather lined sofas, tiled and plain teapoys, ice box, jardineer, office clock, type writing machine, carpets, phonograph, records etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.
1 office writing table in 3 pcs.
1 double glass door book case.
1 Densmore type writing machine.
By order of the concerned.
1 double wooden cot.
1 marble top washing table.
1 single glass door showcase.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1917.

A LETTER
TO THE
PEOPLE OF INDIA
BY L. CURTIS.

PRICE 12 ANNAS.
Post Free for 13 annas in stamps.

TO BE HAD AT THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE OFFICE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Bombay Chronicle is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station,
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station,
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DACCA.—Dacca News Agency.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
INDORE CITY.—Varune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherbaz.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.
Telephone No. 3953.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 231, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY (7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRIC CLASS, English Mathematics for Boys and Girls. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, No. 4. 9170

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER for one hour daily. Apply sharp personally to the PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Hornby Road. 9171

WANTED—A JUNIOR SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Chemicals. Salary Rs. 30 and commission. Apply to Box No. 46, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9168

WANTED—MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL TEACHER for Ramjee Assur Vidyalaya, at Ghatkopar. Pay Rs. 20. Apply with full particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 9148

WANTED—A Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business. Handsome prospects. Apply to Box No. 25 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9091

WANTED—MECHANIC or MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must have served apprenticeship and be willing to work himself. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. State nationality, age, weight, if married, experience, and enclose copies of testimonials to Box No. 48 Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 9173

WANTED—An experienced man for driving a Steam Road Roller from 15th August 1917 to 15th November 1917. Men having past experience in road works will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned immediately. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.C., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District. Alibag, 28th July, 1917. 9136

WANTED

WANTED—By an energetic graduate with History and Economics (Honours) EMPLOYMENT as a TUTOR or COMPANION. Please apply to Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9176

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—A big lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. gauge. Must be in good condition. Please apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9134

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CEMENT BURNER for Portland Cement Work in C. P. Previous experience not necessary. Free accommodation, good prospects to capable man. A good opening for a discharged soldier. Apply personally to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Cox's Buildings, Bombay. 9140

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—100 looms 44in. of Dugdale in working condition, can be seen at the INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ripon Road. 9021

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 9175

WATSON'S ANNEX apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

AS the FIRST EXTRA MEETING has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the 4th August to THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1917, the Race Special train advertised to run on the 4th August, will now run on the 9th instead.

W. H. SCOTT,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th July, 1917. 262

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 20th day of July, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
9169 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT JABALPUR.

(ORDER V, RULE 20, ACT V OF 1908.)
CIVIL SUIT NO. 87 OF 1917.

MANGLIPRASHAD, son of GOPALDASS AGARWARE, of Jabalpur Sathiya Kuwan. ..... Plaintiff
v.
SHEIKHWASHARAT son of Jhingai Momin of Jabalpur at present residing in Bombay in Mohalla Lohekichal near Karkhana of Seth Suleman. Defendant

CLAIM FOR RS. 111.

WHEREAS the above defendant does not appear in Court and the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way. It is hereby notified that, if the above defendant does not put in his appearance in this Court on the 27th day of August, 1917, ex-parte proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 28th day of July, 1917.
Jabalpur, the 28th July, 1917.
9177 MUNSIFF.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AGA KAMBERALLI ABUL HUSSEIN LARI, of Bombay Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686, situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. B. S. Shroff and Rehimbhoy Noormahomed on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Rai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1917
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
9173 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHIVDAS PARMANANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the buildings chawls and other erections standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Keeka Street near the Duncan Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 415 square yards or thereabouts and which land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 47, Collector's New No. 399, Old Survey No. 20 5/23 and 46/23, New Survey No. 665 and which hereditaments and premises are assessed in the Books of the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5739, 5740 and 5741 and Street Nos. 182 to 186, 1-2 and 3 and which land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of Vora Mahomedaly Abdulally Mogul on the South by the property of Rankooverbai widow of Ramdas Khusaldas on the East by the said Jugjivan Keeka Street and on the West by the property of Cutchi Brahma Kshutri caste and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1917.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
9172 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 543 of 1916.

PURSHOTAMDAS KILLABHAI and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
KAMLABAI, wife of Anandrao Ramrao Talpade ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 2nd day of August, 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuges tenements dwelling house or Bunglow standing thereon situate lying and being at Sukarniwadi Station Road, at Chendni in Thana Pot Tukdi Taluka Salsettee Tukdi Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement nine and half gunthas or thereabouts and bearing survey. No. 69 Pot No. 2 and being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue to pay Rupees one only as tax and anna one as Local Fund and bearning Thana Municipality No. 137 and bounded on or to towards the East partly by the land belonging to Bhawoo Kedari and partly by the land belonging to Dhakubai widow of Annaji on or towards the West partly by the land belonging to Kashinath Govind Dalal and partly by Govan on or towards the North by Govan and on or towards the South by the land belonging to the defendant and purchased from Luxuman Hari and which said premises are in the possession of the defendant and her tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1917. 8869

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 126 of 1916.

RAGHOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs
v
SHIVRAM SHAYANNA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven Lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the respective premises at Poona, on the undermentioned days.

Lot No. 1.—On Friday, the 10th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.).
Lot No. 2.—On Friday, the 10th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 3.—On Friday, the 10th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 4.—On Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 5.—On Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 6.—On Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 7.—On Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in

LOT NO. 1.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to Bungalow No. 10, the wall intervening being joint.

LOT NO. 2.—Bungalow No. 12, situate at North Petty Staff Line Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussain Building and on the North by bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussain Building.

LOT NO. 3.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bungalow No. 13, belonging to Shapurji Seth Parsi, on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT NO. 4.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane, and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149, and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT NO. 5.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsi Barjorji's Karkhana.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the wall of the outhouses being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT NO. 7.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 155 belonging to the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8995 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY
August 2nd
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE
at 5 p.m.
IMPERIAL.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.
TO-DAY; 6-30; 8-30 & 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT
"WHO'S GUILTY"?
Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON
and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM
"The Goad of Jealousy"
Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!
"The Shadow of Guilt"
ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
An Interesting Scientific Film.
DANCING
Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.
WIFFLES BUYS A PERISCOPE.
NEXT WEEK:
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES."

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
7-0—8-45—10-15.
EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ITALA-FILM
PRESENTS
TIGRE-REALE
ROYAL TIGRESS 7,000—feet—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.
featuring
ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS
PINA-MENICHELLI
Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.
Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay. Richest Costumes and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.
One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakhs Building ablaze.
DON'T FORGET
PINA-MENICHELLI
Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare talent of expression. She is absolutel the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.
NOTICE.—For the convience of our Patrons we have arranged an extra class, i. e. RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
THE NIGHT OF THE YEAR
GALA ATTRACTIONS
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
NEW ARTISTS
NEW BUSINESS
NEW NOVELTIES
CIRCUS AND VARIETIES
The Brightest Attraction in Bombay
at
POPULAR PRICES
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
ZEEO
ZEEO
ZEEO
The only Lady Frog
assisted by
ZAIDA AND QUEENIE
ZAIDA AND QUEENIE
ZAIDA AND QUEENIE
LA PETIT
ZILLA
ZILLA
ZILLA
The Prince of Paulonims
IN SONGS AND DANCES
A bright Australian Star
With a Voice
XAIDA STELLA
XAIDA STELLA
XAIDA STELLA
AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY
AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY
By Permission of
MISS VESTA TILLEY, LONDON
QUEENIE LLOYD
QUEENIE LLOYD
QUEENIE LLOYD
The
CUTE KID
The
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
in a
SWEET MUSICAL ACT
the
ABOVE REFINED ENTERTAINMENT
will be intercepted
BY PATHE'S DETECTIVE DRAMA
NICK-WINTER
and
A SPARKLING COMEDY
(SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT)
The Management begs to inform that despite the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared by Special Command before:—
THERE SHALL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, 6 and 4.
Boxes, Rs. 15 & Rs. 25
Military half price to Rs. 2 and 1,
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT
Special Cinema Show TO-DAY at 4-30 and 8-30.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN.
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-MORROW AT 9-30
The Latest London Success
"THEODORE & CO."
Still Crowding the London Gaiety.
Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
Saturday 4th at 9-30,
Sunday 5th at 6 p.m. Half Price Matinee.
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at
ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
TWO MORE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
'THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN'!
A splendid 5-reel drama in which a woman-vampire ruins a millionaire financially, but cannot rob him of his sweetheart. She fails to secure the love of the millionaire and sells her soul to the Devil.
"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA"
Achilles is a martyr to dyspepsia, and his sweetheart tries to win his love with tempting dishes, but would have gained his hatred instead, if Cupid had not stepped in and cured him.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

FRENCH CHALK.
Pure White and of excellent quality, Cotton, Paper and Jute Mills, Paint Manufacturers and other consumers should write for samples and prices to
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ld.,
COX BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TO-NIGHT! The CINEMA HOUSE at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY AT 6.30 P.M.

Pathe presents the Greatest success in contemporary Drama

"MATER DOLOROSA"

For acting, staging and Scenic effects Mater Dolorosa has never been equalled.

A Magnificent story of Maternal Love. A Film that will live in your memory.

The highest perfection of Picture making has been reached in this film.

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, & 4.

WHO ?

WHAT?

WHEN ?

Is the Mysterious somebody "that baffles the shrewd detectives ?

Who was the "Raffles" that purloined the Pearl Necklace ? Why was it stolen and then so mysteriously returned ? Why was behind the peculiar second disappearance of the gems ? You can see it all on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema in the **Purple Mask** with the the two Greatest Serial Stars on earth—**Grace Cunard** and **Francis Ford.**

Was the dark and sinster shadow pursuing the **"Purple Mask"** ? Why did it pursue so relentlessly ? What was the object of the pursuit ? Why did the **"Purple Mask"** operate so cautiously ? All these questions, fully explained on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema you will see one of the most remarkable Cast of Characters ever exploided any Serial headed by the two greatest Serial Stars on earth—**Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.**

When a beautiful, refined and cultured girl is suspetted by a keen detective of a number of jewel robberies—When a woman is followed by detectives to the underground dens of Paris and her supposed capture reveals that she has a double—When both characters wear "The Purple Mask" that successfully hides their identity—then you are getting deep into the plot and thrilling mystery of the Marvelious Serial—The Purple Mask. Commencing on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema, in which the greatest work is being done by Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

WHERE ?

AT

ELDORADO

Commencing Sat. 4th August.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night

MLLE. ROBINNE

of the Comedie Francaise

IN

A 4-Part S.C. A. G. L. Drama.

" THE PREY "

including an all-star cast.

A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.

ALSO

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

BRETONES HEAD DRESSES

Coloured. Interesting.

LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR

One of Luke's best comics.

" ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW "

7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

FREE OFFER.

Perfect health, lasting wealth and the happiest life are achieved by reading and acting up to the advice of the ancient sages. These advices are embo ied in our

Vaidya Vidya,

An invaluable Ayurvedic treatise sent

Gratis and Post Free.

Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,

MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 31st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	19.65+10
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 24.00+38; Jan. 23.81+65; Mar. 24.00+65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price
July	17.65
July-Aug.	17.70
Aug.-Sept.	17.37
Sept.-Oct.	17.07
Oct.-Nov.	16.65
Nov.-Dec.	16.25
Dec.-Jan.	16.10 +10
Jan.-Feb.	16.00
Feb.-Mar.	15.91
Mar.-Apl.	15.82
April-May	15.76
May-June	15.66
June-July	15.68

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool, July 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	23.50
Oct.	23.50 —25
Nov.	23.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31st.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.40
" " Fully Good	15.65
" " Fine	15.90
No 1 Oomra Good	16.90
" " Fully Good	17.15 +10
" " Fine	17.40
M. G. Broach Good	18.24
" " Fully Good	18.42
" " Fine	18.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	8 000
" to Continent	3,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Do and Bills	4,75.55
Silver Commerc al Bars	78 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.61+2
" " Jan.	23.68—2
" " Mar.	23.86—4
Spot Cotton at New York	25.05+65
" " New Orleans	24.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 86 +1
" " Jan.	22.66—80

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	29 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	97
Government Securities 3 %	57
Rt. On London at Paris France not official	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, July 30th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£95
5 % New	£94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 30th

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozpore ordinary June-July	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	595
Toria Rapeseed June-July	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay pet 416lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Fair trade Paid	600
Binseed small Aug. Sept. Paid	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½
Hard Spelter Nominal	46½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Quiet	20
Fine White Java, C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Quiet	22/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	2/8½

LINSEED.

London, July 30th.

Linseed Calcutta July-August Buyers	595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 490. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 491, advanced to Rs. 494 and declined to Rs. 492. Further small fluctuations followed. At Colaba busines's was done in Good Broach April at Rs. 485-6, the tone being easier. A moderate business has been done in New Crop during the day, but towards the close there was less inclination to operate. In Old Crop some business was reported in Fine Bengal September, and in Sawginned Dharwar August September. Closing prices are as under.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand. Selection is difficult and fair prices are paid for the best lots.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	386
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	446
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	433
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	488
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	488
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	476

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	Rs. 486
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	" 467
" Khandeish	..	"	" 463
" Muthia	..	"	" 434
" Bengal	..	"	" 376
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	" 366

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	Rs 462
Fully good Bengal January	" 360

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1st AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	G.Gd.	Delivery
M. G. Bengals	399	389	379			Ready.
M. G. Athni-Miraj				480		
"Good Staple"						
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				488	479	"
M. G. Westerns				462	438	"
H. G. Westerns				442	428	"
M. G. Compta				492	478	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			512	500		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts made by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengam (M G)	..	382	365	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	394	382	372	—	Ready
"	—	387	..	—	Sept.
Sc ade-Punjab (M G)	395	383	373	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	380	..	365	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	457	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	—	
Akola a nangaum Karanja(M G)	—	448	428	—	Ready
Oomra Water-Descriptions (M G)	—	476	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Chemanganm Poolgaum(M G	—	443	423	—	Ready
Peonsat (M G)	—	416	426	—	Ready
Sangore Kampel (M G)	—	454	436	—	Ready
Wardha M'ghat (M G)	—	460	445	—	Ready
Broach (M G)	—	462	446	—	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	507	497	482	Ready
Nathan (M.G.)	—	505	490	486	1/25th Apl 18
Miraj Asthni (M.G.)	—	396	376	..	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	—	426	—	410	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	—	..	..	482	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	—	..	..	478	August/Sept.
Coompta (M.G.)	—	..	..	452	Ready
	—	..	..	442	Ready
	—	..	..	489	Ready
	—	..	..	486	August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, for the 24 hours ending 3 p.m. of 31st July :—

Cotton	3,488 b ns.
Wheat	12,552 " ets.
Linseed	17,893 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	393 "
Gingellyseed	353 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3 210 "
Castorseed	7,679 "
Rice	135,191 "
Myrabollams	16 "
Cottonseed	1,321 "
Mowrasseed	189 "
Gram	6,053 "
Jowar	117 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,724 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Aug 1st—4 p m.

	Ready.	Earnest Terms.	Mth. Delivery.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	42 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
" Karachi Bangla	4 0 0	0 6 0	0 5 3
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
" Cawnpore	6 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
" " Thin	7 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Teaseed, White 65-15	43 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
" Gaiar 75-25	43 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
" Gaiar 50-50	42 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0
" Black	38 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	0 7 0	0 12 0
Groundnuts	49 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Jawa	28 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Arandi	38 0 0	0 8 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat Sept.	6 7 0		
Linseed Sept.	6 5 0		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 30th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	19	2,556
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	7,017

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was Steady.
Bar Gold 25-12-6.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand drafts 1-4 9-32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months' sight Francs. Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 180½.
D. D. Shanghai Rs. 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Termiable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 67.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was opened for an hour only owing to the first day of the August settlement, and the prices allround showed an increase when compared with yesterday's prices. Although the earnings of the Cotton Mills are most satisfactory and consequently good dividends are expected the unnatural widening of the difference from August to September settlement shows a weak point for the Bulls. For September delivery Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,825, to 1,835, Madhavjees from 2,215 to 2,225, and closed at 2,220, Fazulbhoys from 830 to 827-8, and closed at 835, Simplexs from 717-8 to 722-8, Crescents from 238-12 to 252-8, Currimbhoys from 370 to 375, Nagpurs from 2,440 to 2,445, and the Planet Mill shares were placed at 130.

Indian Bleachings were steady at 275, Indore Malwas at 390, and Davids improved to 540, Pearls to 545, Swadeshis were steady at 1,825.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 282-8, to 287-8 and Deferreds improved to 1,150, Katni ordinaries were steady at 267-8, Shivrajpurs at 52, Central India Mining at 51, and Indian Cement at 345.

Alcock Ashdowns were steady at 970, Bombay Burmas at 965, and Bombay Steam at 312-8.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 31st July 1917 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	256,25,000
Sundries	3,12,000
Total Rs.	275,97,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	43,32,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	27,87,000
Bills Discounted	41,38,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	52,000
Sundries	2,00,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	160,88,000
Total Rs	275,97,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The market opened exceedingly dull in all sections. Jute mill shares were quiet with Clives done at Rs. 168 but with very little in general inquiry. Coal shares were again neglected. A fair volume of business was reported in miscellaneous securities. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bokaro and Ramgurh 12-8; Imperial 18-8; Sowardih 16-2.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 398, 400; Budge Budge (pref) 118; Clive (ord) 171-8, 168-8, 167-8, 168; Fort William (ord) 179-8; Howrah (ord) 355, 352; Kamarhatty (ord) 354, 355, 360; Kanknarrah (ord) 355; Northbrook (ord) 37-8, 37-12, 37.

Miscellaneous :—British Burma Petroleum 6-8 to 7 c.d.; and 6-4 x. d.; Calcutta Tramways 99; Carew and Co 105; Fort William Flour 24; Hooghly Flour 16-2, 16-6; Howrah Oil 69-8, 70; Kluang Rubber 9-12, 10; Russa Engineering (old shares) 205, to 209.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-2 to Rs. 66-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-12 to Rs.67-4. War Bonds 5 per cent. 1922, par; War Bonds 5 per cent. 1920, 99-10 to 99-12.

OPIUM SALE IN CALCUTTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

To-day 583 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale of which only ninety chests were sold and the rest was not sold for want of buyers. There was no brisk competition and bidding was dull. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,88,425 against Rs. 2,41,400 proceeds of sale of 75 chests last month. The highest price offered per chest was Rs. 3,220 against Rs. 3,315 last month, the lowest price offered per chest was Rs. 3,200 against same figure last month, the average price being Rs. 3,204 against Rs. 3,218 last month.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONLON, July 20.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced :—
Captain H J Abear, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H A Barlow, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W L Behrens, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Burns, Machine Gun Corps.
Major H Cheyne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Cowley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut B S De Beer, Garrison Artillery.
Captain E Dobson, Highland Light Infantry
Second-Lieut N Elliott, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A C Heberden, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W Hill, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut R G Hitchings, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H E Hughes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Jamieson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H C S Lane, Border Regiment.
Captain I A Leeson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C W S Littlewood, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A J F Osborne, West Surreys.
Captain W R Pasteur, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Robinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H B Thornton, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Warren, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Davis, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain M J D Lavid, Engineers.
Captain L W Mcarthur, Hon. Artillery.
Second-Lieut H MacDonald, Northumberlands.
Major F W Wragg, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S R Lawrence, Londons.
Second-Lieut R F Lockhart, Londons.
Lieut A G Mordue, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel H W Compton, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.

Lieut J E Foreman, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Robertson, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Rev C L Bedale, Chaplain.
Lieut R O Bettington, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H P W Bevington, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Blyth, Cheshires.
Lieut C B Bridge, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut D Brown, Royal Fusiliers.
Major A W T Buckland, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A K A T Buschmann, Middlesex.
Lieut E E Calvert, East Yorks.
Lieut Lindsay Stuart Campbell, Field Artillery.
Captain W A Campbell, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H E Collier, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W W Collins, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A C Granford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G W Crisp, Londons.
Second-Lieut O H Darlot, Londons.
Second-Lieut H A H David, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E B Dodwell, North Staffords.
Lieut H C Dorman, Engineers.
Captain G D A Fletcher, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T H Gibbs, Garrison Artillery.
Captain F Gillson, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Gordsbury, Londons
Second-Lieut G Goodchild, Garrison Artillery.
Captain K L Gopsill, East Surreys.
Lieut J V Harcourt, Munsters.
Second-Lieut F A Henderson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Hickey, Munsters.
Second-Lieut G Hudson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I Jacobs, Field Artillery.
Lieut F S M James, East Yorks.
Lieut C L M Johnston, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut L M Joseph, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H F Kelly, Munsters.
Second-Lieut D P Knudsen, Manchesters.
Captain C E W Lavender, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C H Lee, Gordons.
Lieut R C Mccankie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J C S Macgregor, Garrison Artillery.
Rev A M Mciver, Chaplain.
Captain F G MacNaughton, Medicals.
Rev. M Maguire, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut R J Marshallsay, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W A Millar, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R E Money-Kyrle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W T N Morgan, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Morris, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut G Morton, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R Morton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J E H Mostyn, Sussex.
Second-Lieut M G Murray, East Kents.
Captain S Musker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain D J Nicol, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C E A O'Callaghan, Munsters.
Second-Lieut G W E Ogden, Lancs Fusiliers
Lieut-Colonel C S Pearce, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R E Pigott, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Pirie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Primrose, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H R Pritchard, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H P Ralph, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut K Reed, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C V Riesterer, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Rich, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B M B Riley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Rose, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F H St C Sargant, Flying Corps.
Lieut G H Sargent, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C N Schofield, Garrison Artillery.
Major A J L Scott, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A A Sowry, West Yorkshires.
Capt F G Stanley, Field Artillery.
Capt S G Stewart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G Summer, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Turnbull, Worcesters.
Capt F P Twine, Sussex.
Capt C S Walker, Border Regiment.
Lieut T Wallace, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut H Webber, Wiltshires.
Lieut G L Wharton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R MacL Wilson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Yates, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut N F E Anson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E W Barnes. King's Royal Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut H H Headen, Munsters.

MISSING.

Lieut-Colonel R H Abadir, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E C Airth, Northamptons.
Capt E R C Aylett, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H Baker, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F R C Barrett, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut T C Blandford, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C E Borrow, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Boston, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A G Boucher, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H Chevis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut D C Chisholm, Northamptons.
Capt W L Clinton, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut N H V Coghill, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R L Cowley, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut K G Cruikshank, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Fernie, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J W Fleming, Flying Corps.
Lieut G A Gifford, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J C Griffith, Flying Corps.
Lieut P A Heathor, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J B A Hope, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J L Jennings, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut E H Jones, Northamptons.
Capt G R C D Lindley, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H J Lindsay, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut B P Luscombe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R McAnally, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R Madeley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E Manger, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Matthews, North Lancashires.
Lieut H J F Mills, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut B C Munro, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R P Needham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C L Nichols, Field Artillery.
Lieut J E B Oakes, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Pinnock, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut H A Robb, Sherwoods.
Capt C E Robertson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Saxton, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W Sheepshanks, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut S W Shippard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J H S Simons, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A Simpson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H Smith, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W A Strickland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A M Thompson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut G B Thomson, Northamptons.
Lieut-Colonel Hon D P Tollemache, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H Townsend, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Trattles, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H H Whytehead, Flying Corps.
Lieut J H A Wood, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A E Crisp, Norfolks.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leslie S Brett.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Acting Flight-Commander John E Dharman.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut John A Page.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Eric L Bragg, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut James Hastings, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur S Skipper, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur B Gedden, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, July 26.

KILLED.

Lieut Ingleby S Jefferson.
Mate George R Tiller.
Sub-Lieut Thomas S Moore.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Francis J Vincent, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Cuthbert L Nightingale, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut Edgar L Platts, Marine Light Infantry.

THE MESSINES DRAMA.

ENGLAND WILL FLATTEN US OUT.'

All the French correspondents at the British front express themselves in terms of profound admiration for the preparation and execution of last week's attack at Messines, wired Reuter's correspondent on June 11.

No words, they say, can even faintly convey an idea of the terrible effect of the explosion of our mines, even the attacking force remaining for a few moments almost paralysed before its extreme violence.

One battlefield scene must have been singularly dramatic, for all record it. The correspondent of the "Journal" thus describes it:—

A luxurious German motor-car lies over turned; four officers, with their faces to the ground, appeared still to occupy it. One of them had his arms outspread, forming a cross. Terrible head wounds disfigured them equally in a sort of fraternal horror. These four officers, surprised in their flight in the evening, had been shot down at close range by a British aviator. What a drama in the twilight in thiss village of red ruins!

INEVITABLE.

The "Matin" correspondent tells of a talk he had with a German prisoner, a professor of philosophy at Koenigsberg, who was under no illusions as to the issue of the war. He said:—

It is no use deceiving ourselves; England will let us go only when we are completely flattened out. Among the classes in Germany who reflect and know, all are aware of the ineffectual nature of the submarine war. Your Lloyd George has said it, and he is right. The highest intelligences in France, America, and England are joined to resolve the problem of getting the better of the submarines. They will settle it. That is inevitable.

The special correspondent at the British front records a conversation he had with an officer who had taken part in the whole of the battle of Messines. The officer said that among the prisoners were men so young that they looked like children, and that no other army in the world would dare to send to battle soldiers of that age. Speaking of the German communique, he said:—

The enemy explains his defeat by parading the marshy nature of the ground. Did the German staff take the trouble to go and examine it? The ground was dry, dry, dry. The enemy says that we employed black troops. It is false. He vaunts the success of his counter-attacks. They were timid and maladroit, and all failed.

He consoles himself by reporting the importance of our losses. The truth is that in two days' fighting we had less than ten thousand wounded, and more that 75 per cent. of these are so slightly touched that we count them as only momentarily out of the fighting ranks. The truth is also that we have just given the Boches a new proof that they are not fit to resist us. They pretend to believe that our operation is at an end, but they only know as yet the first chapter of this terrible history.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 12th Shaval, 1315.
Parsi: 26th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 14th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; **Sunset:** 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

SUNDAY, August 5.

Principal J. N. Fraser's public lecture on "The Words, 'Race' and 'Nation' and their Meaning," Dadar English School Hall 5 p.m.

MONDAY, August 13.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "Theodore & Co." at 9-30. At 6-30 Cinema a beautiful film drama "Mater Dolorosa."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty" Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 1.

668. Transfer.—No. 637 Pte. J. Dyas is transferred from "A" to "B" Company (Sholapur Dett.).

669. Extract.—The following extract from India Army Order dated 16th July, 1917, is republished for informateion:—

800 Indian Defence Force. Non-Commissioned Officers and men in uniform will salute all Commissioned Officers they know to be such, whether in uniform or not, including Officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Royal Indian Marine.

(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, there will be in the above Church a special Mass at 7 a.m., followed by intercessory prayers to Almighty God for the speedy termination of the war.

FIRST AID CLASS AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Hindu "B" Division, Dadar, a weekly "First Aid" class will be conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalker, Divisional Surgeon. Intending candidates should register their names with the Divisional Secretary, Mr. N. N. Patil, Dadur.

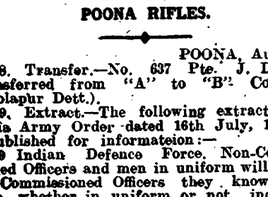
HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 10th August, 1917. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

AN ARTICLED CLERK'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The "Incorporated Accountants' Journal" for July, 1917, writes:—"In the Final Examination the Prize and First Place Certificate are awarded to Mr. Mangaldas L. Tarmaster, who is an Articled Clerk to Mr. Arthur E. Piggott, F.S.A.A., (A. F. Piggott and Co.), Manchester. While Indian students have secured places in the Honours List at previous examinations, we believe this is the first occasion upon which an Articled Clerk, who has proceeded to this country for professional training, has secured the first place in the Final Examination." (The prize referred to was of £7-7-0.)

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap, reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guaranteed for 10 years.

NICKLE CASE Rs. 12.
NICKLE CASE RADIUM DIAL Rs. 15.
SILVER Rs. 15.
SILVER RADIUM DIAL Rs. 18.

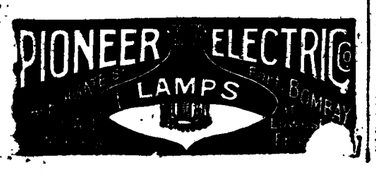
Fine English Leather given free with every watch.

Thousands have been sold up to this time.

Apply to the Manager,

The Iqbal Swiss Watch Co.

SOHA BAZAR (5 B.) LAHORE.



BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN OPERA TO-NIGHT,

IN "THEODORE AND CO."

The production "Theodore & Co." which will be given for the first time in Bombay to-night has been drawing packed houses at the London Gaiety for the best part of a year and is an even greater success than its predecessor "To-night's the Night." The business like the title of this Musical play deals with a gang of Society Blackmailers who cannot only make their delinquencies highly amusing (to themselves and the audience!) but to keep the ball of musical farce rolling always are strictly "Within the Law." The head of this gang "Lord Theodore" played in London by Mr. now Lieut. George Grossmith is excellently played here by Leyland Hodgson. His chief assistant in his comical criminal episodes being Fred Winn as "Pony Twitchin" amongst many other things, leader of a concert party called the "Crimson Comics." This is one of Winn's best parts and is one of the best Comedy creations, among many, he has been seen in. All the principals are fitted with good parts, Compton Coutts as the victimised Duke of Shetland, Kathleen Doyle is excellently placed as "Fudge" Marjorie Manners as "Pansy" the Duke's Daughter is another of her sympathetic characters. Addil Leigh playing the Hon. Saphire Blisset. The adventures of the various characters in "Theodore & Co." will make one of the most laughable comedies of the season, it is brimful of tuneful and catchy music. For Saturday and Sunday (Matinee at 6 p.m.) Bombay's particular favourite "Mr. Manhattan" will be given. The public are informed that the performance will commence sharp at 9-30 every evening and it is hoped that habitual late-comers will be in their seats in good time both for the sake of the show and the audience.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There are only two more days in which to see the present picture bill at the Royal Opera House. It is a programme which no lovers of melodrama should miss, for the five part film "The Devil's Bondwoman" will appeal strongly to them. The role of a vampire who is infatuated with a person who turns out to be the Devil in disguise is well portrayed. The whole story rests on the doings of this woman, whose failure to alienate a beautiful girl from her lover brings final happiness to the hero and heroine. As comic relief no better film could have been chosen than "Love Laughs at Dyspepsia."

MUNICIPAL MUCADUMS ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF RECORD AND CHEATING.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde, Inspector, C. I. D., charged Sitaram Govind, Sonu Pratapji and Govind Ramchandra, all mucadums in the Roads Department of the Bombay Municipality, with falsifying office records with the intention of cheating the Municipality in respect of the sums of Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 on three different occasions.

Laxman Shamrao alias Eknath, contractor's agent, was also charged with abetment.

Mr. Leslie Crawford appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. B. J. Dhondy and Mr. Kampani defended the accused.

It was alleged for the prosecution that a contractor named Khimji Khairaz, supplied carts and bullocks to the Roads Department. Accused No. 4 was his agent and he used to take the carts every morning to the Mint Road office of the Roads Department, where the carts were usually mustered and entered in the register, kept for the purpose by the first accused. After the cart numbers were entered they were distributed among the mucadums who took them to the different works from where the different material had to be removed to Todd Bunder at Lower Colaba. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were deputed on duty at the unloading places, and it was their duty to enter the carts in the register as they came there. It was suspected that the numbers were falsely entered in the register of the carts that were not at all employed for municipal purposes and certificates given to No. 4, who on their strength used to recover money every month from the Municipality. In consequence of information received from the Municipal Commissioner the C. I. D. kept a watch for some time, resulting in the arrest of the accused. It was stated that about 15 carts were not at all employed for municipal work, and they were shown in the register as employed.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned at this stage.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Valubai, a Hindu girl aged 17, wife of Dayal Pragji, a cloth merchant, residing in New Hanuman Lane. The deceased's husband stated that on Tuesday the deceased's brother came to his house to take her to his own house for dinner as it was the 12th day of the first half of Shravan month, when he told him that he could not send her without his father's permission. He came there twice to fetch her, but Dayal's father was not at home. Dayal stated in his evidence that his wife must have taken this to heart; he never ill-treated her. He went to his shop at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday and the witness was informed by his father at 7 p.m. that his wife was hanging by the neck in her room. When he went home he found the doors closed from inside and the deceased was seen hanging. The doors were burst open, and the deceased was found dead. The deceased's father stated that she was happy in her married life, and had never been ill-treated by any one.

Deceased's brother, Meghji Madhowji, said in his evidence that deceased used to complain to him sometimes that her father-in-law used to abuse and assault her. He did not suspect foul play.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BREACHES ON BAYANA-AGRA CHORD LINE.

The Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company informs us that owing to breaches on the line between Band Baretta and Rupbas on the Bayana-Agra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the train service between these stations has been suspended until further notice. Transhipment of all traffic is at present impossible.

The two Benares Theosophical Lodges have endorsed the cable sent to the Prime Minister of England by the Indian Section and have demanded the publication of Mrs Besant's letter unmutilated.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION AGAINST ANANTRAM VAIKANTRAM.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

(Before Justice Beaman and Shah.)

Anantram Vaikuntram vs. Sakharam Rawji Patwardhan.

This was an appeal for admission against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. Athavle, acquitted Sakharam Rawji Patwardhan, who is an Inspector in the C. I. D., of the two charges of defamation and insult framed against him; and gave sanction for the prosecution of the complainant Anantram for making false statements on oath, an offence under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. To quash this order the present appeal was made to the High Court.

The facts of this case are fully well known to the public, having been reported in these columns when the case was being tried in the Magistrate's Court.

The appellant Anantram lodged a complaint against the respondent Sakharam in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, charging him with having on the 17th April 1917 committed an offence of defamation under section 500 I. P. C. by using in respect of him the words "He is a rogue and has cheated several persons. He has taken up this dramatic performance to recoup to himself the loss which he had suffered in two previous performances."

The Magistrate thought the words attributed to the accused were *per se* defamatory and therefore framed a charge under section 500 of the I. P. Code. He also framed a charge under section 504 (intentional insult). On the first charge, the Magistrate found as follows:—"I have no hesitation in holding that the belief under which the accused made the remarks which are objected to by the complainant, was well-founded on the information which he had obtained concerning him during his investigation and that therefore his belief was not without cause and I am not prepared to hold that the accused transgressed the limits of the protection which the law gives him." As regards the 2nd charge, the Magistrate held that it could not be legally sustained. In the result, he acquitted the accused Patwardhan of both charges and directed the prosecution of the complainant under section 1913 of the I. P. C. for making two "false statements with reference to Mr. Sethna in his evidence on oath," which were as follows:—

I gave Rs. 100 worth of tickets to Mr. Sethna for sale.

"Mr. Sethna took one 'sofa' ticket but he did not pay me for it."

"Mr. Sethna asked me to pay Rs. 50 to the War Fund and said "If you do not pay, I shall place the matter in the hands of Mr. Vincent."

It was contended on behalf of the appellant in the High Court that no application was made for sanction. The Magistrate ought to have given the applicant full opportunity of showing that the said sentences were not false. The sentences had no real bearing on the issues. The Magistrate was wrong in assuming falsity when one of the statements was virtually admitted by Mr. Sethna and when the appellant's attention was not directly drawn to those statements. In addition a conviction for perjury could not follow where it was merely a question of statement against statement.

Then Lordships admitted the appeal. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

66-16—757-15—Edg G W and Co. Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni v Bai Oomabai widow, Crawford B and Co.

4-17—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally Bujanbai Saiffuddin and ors, D J Mantri, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

5-17—415-16—Crawford B and Co, Pauling and Co Ltd v Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Captain and V.

60-16—179-15—Madh K and Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v Bridichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V.

8-17—1107-16—Little and Co, Karsandas Premji v Parashram Pandurang Mahatre and ors, Ard H D and Co.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanally Tyabally v Esufalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors, Jam and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Keesowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—961-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soondersas and Co.

M J 19-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co, Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-15—Mulla and M, Tullock and Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-485/18508-16—Payne and Co, Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

63-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

573-15.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Goolam Hoosin Essaji, Merwanji K & Co., Part Heard.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte Daph F and D.

382-17—Payne and Co. Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co. Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co., a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia,

973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Gokuldas Doesa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

842-15. Jam R & D, Kalkunt Venkanna v. Macherla Ramanna, Ragh N & Co.

847-15.—Wadia G & Co., The Sassoon Spg. & Mg Co. Ld. v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1105-15.—Matu J & M, Dharamsey Jetha & Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1362-16.—Unwalla P & P, Sardarmal Teja Co. a firm v. Syed Gulamali Ahmed Hoosein, Dickshit D & Co.

1393-16.—Man H M & Co., Mavji Velji v. Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Smetham B & Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v. Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMONS ADJOURNED INTO COURT

517-08 and 423-07.—Mirza M and M, Jassim bin Mahomed v. Ahmed bin Essa and ors, Ardesir H D & Co., Dastur and Co., 14-7-17.

541-10.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalliffa v. Yusub bin Essa and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., 16-7-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P, Charandas Khatao a firm v. Monji Walji, Captain & V, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

549-17.—Kanga & S, Kesrichand Harichand v. Manordas Dayal a firm, Ard H D & Co.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

C C 1443-15.—Payne & Co., Birdichand Prithviraj & anr v. Mirzamal Gajanand a firm, Patell & Eze.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

203-17.—Ard H D & Co., Sadanand Pandurang Mahatre v. Esoofally Mahomedally & anr, Patell & Eze.

100-17.—Vachha & Co., Revabai widow & ors v. Luxmon Mahadev Setawdekar, Jeh M & S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

271-17.—Captain & V, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai & anr v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Shroff & D, Mutji & Th., Part Heard.

1440-15.—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hamabai v. Sarabai widow & ors, Manch & N, Judah & S, Part Heard, 31-7-17.

1355-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Parwatibai widow v. Ghillabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

S C Ct 49-1510-17.—Payne & Co., Ramrattan Hiralal v. Tribhowan Mangaldas & anr, Daph F & D.

437-16.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada v. Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer, Jam E & D.

861-16.—Payne & Co., Velbai widow v. Naranji Vussonji & anr, Bhimji & Co.

913-16.—Malvi M R & Co., Nandlal Haribux v. Haribux Gorakeram & ors, Mer K & Co.

997-16.—Mer K & Co., Perozsha Nusserwanji Mehta v. The Prospect Mills Ld, Payne & Co.

1300-16.—Hiralal & Co., Messrs Nagaindas Hargovandas & Co., a firm v. The B B & C I R Co., Crawford B & Co.

1350-16.—Shroff D & D, Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon v. Haji Ismail Haji Haroon, Mer. K & Co.

17-17.—Wadia G & Co., Mustafa bin Abdul Latiff v. Haji Mehdi Ispham, Mirza M & M.

1161-16.—Mer K & Co., Sultanali Alibhai & anr v. Ambalal Pranjiwandas & anr, Wadia G & Co., Payne & Co.

3-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Basantlal Gorakhram a firm v Motilal Son of Fulchand Harnaram & anr, Jeh M & S, Malvi M R & Co.

1404-16.—Payne & Co., Abdulali known as Abdealli Ahmedji & ors. v. Jafferji Abdulali, F P Pavri.

SCENE IN A COURT.

A scene occurred in the Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, when the jury returned a verdict for the defendant in an action in which Miss Sarah Canty, a national school teacher, claimed £1,000 damages from the Rev. J. C. Irwin, for alleged libel and slander reflecting on the performance of her duties.

A large number of ladies in court loudly applauded the verdict and waved their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Justice Kenny said: "It is the most disgraceful exhibition I have ever witnessed in a court of justice. (To the police.) Clear the court of these ladies—these women—put them out at once."

Some of the ladies were disinclined to go, but his lordship insisted that all should be removed.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

RECRUITING BOARD IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government have issued the following Press Communiqué:—

In view of the prolongation of the war and of the necessity for obtaining reinforcements from every part of the Empire, the Government of India have had under their consideraton the question of organizing more effectively the resources and manpower of India. In many parts of India men have come forward with the greatest willingness to join the combatant and non-combatant forces, but the incidence of the number recruited upon the male population has inevitably varied greatly between the different provinces and even between the communities and areas comprised within the same province. It is desirable, therefore, to broaden the basis of recruitment. Within the Bombay Presidency the Marathas have come forward with readiness to maintain the reputation of the regiments of the Indian Army with which their name has been so long and so honourably associated. The opening for recruitment which has been afforded to the Mahar community is being eagerly seized, while among smaller communities permission has been given to eurol Bhandaris in the fighting ranks and it is hoped by leading members of that community that their fellow-castemen will readily enrol themselves. There are, however, other castes and communities the members of which have shown readiness to serve in the ranks of his Majesty's forces, if not in the combatant ranks at least among the non-combatants. The supply of non-combatant Corps is only second in importance to that of fighting men and there are communities within this Presidency whose qualities are suited and adaptable to the work required of such Corps. The number of men hitherto contributed by the Bombay Presidency though extremely creditable in cerain areas is on the whole small. The Governor in Council is aware that the numbers thus recruited do not represent the whole contribution of the manpower of the Presidency towards the prosecution of the war since considerable numbers have been employed on work connected with the war. He is, however, convinced that the people of the Presidency will loyally respond to the demands which his Majesty's Government finds it necessary to make upon them. He appeals especially to the loyalty of the Chiefs, Jaghirdars, Inamdars and Zamindars of the Presidency to assist and encourage their followers and dependents to come forward. He trusts that Associations, particularly those connected with the welfare and upraising of the communites from which recruits must be principally drawn, will give their valuable assistance towards recruitment of suitable men. While the Governor in Council fully recognizes the undesirability of disturbing to a greater degree than is inevitable the economic working of the Presidency, he has every confidence that the large employers of labour will recognize the necessity of providing men for the successful prosecution of the war and will assist so far as lies in their power in the work of enrolment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

In order to enlist the assistance of all interests in a work of such vital importance and to ensure the fullest co-operation between the Military and Civil authorities and the other interests involved, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Provincial Recruiting Board constituted as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, (Chairman). Colonel his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur; Major his Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar; the Chief of Sangli; the Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions; the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division (or an officer nominaed by him); the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade (or an officer nominated by him); the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. N. B. Saklatwala; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil; Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar; the Inamdar of Ghosarwade; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik; Mr. G. K. Deodhar; the Recruiting Collector; the Divisonal Recruiting Officer; the Recruiting Officer appointed by the Railway Board at Bombay; and the Chief Secretary to Government, who will be the Secretary of the Board.

A Committee to work in Sind under the presidency of the Commissioner in connection with the Provincial Recruiting Board will be appointed. The Recruiting Board will ask gentlemen in the various districts and belonging to various communities to act as Associates and will form such Sub-Committees as may be necessary for different areas.

MIDLAND COUNTIES UNION EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates for 1917 have passed the Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions Examinations from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay:

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced First Class:—Rustomji Dosabhoy Lavjibhoy Sethna; Ramji Jairam Thakker; Balaji Bhawoo Desai; Manchershaw Rustomji Buharijalla; Narsappa Narayen Thippiah; Achratlal Ranchhoddas Sheth; Hatimbhai Hasanbhai Chashmavala; Jehangir Sorabji Umrigar; and T. R. Subramany Iyer.

Advanced Second Class:—Cawas Cursetji Contractor; Nariman Dosabhoy Rustomji Umrigar; Byramji Dinshawji Gazder; Dinshawji Dunjisham Khan; Abdul Tyeb Esmailji Maskati; Suppiah Poonampolam Kandiah; Mahomed Fazi-i-muin; Ichharam Madhavlal Patel; and Mahomed Ayoob Salem.

Inter Second Class:—Sakharam H. Divte.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Advanced First Class:—M. H. A. Karim Dongan.

SECRETARIAL WORK AND PRACTICE.

Advanced Second Class:—Suppiah Poonampalam Kandiah; Sakharam Hanmantrao Divte; Mohammed Fazal-i-Muin; and Mandayam Banga Iengar Dhati.

LORD HARDINGE'S POSITION

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION'S REPORT.

In the House of Commons on June 27th Sir John Jardine asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he intended to give a day for discussion of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Mesopotamian expedition.

Mr. Bonar Law: I should be glad if my hon. friend would put down the question again next week after the House has had time to study the Report.

Mr. Devlin: Is it the right hon. gentleman's intention to continue Lord Hardinge in the position he now occupies?

Mr. Bonar Law: The answer which I have given replies to that also. I would rather not make any statement on the matter until the House has had a little more time to consider the Report.

Mr. Devlin: What will be done with Lord Hardinge's Report in connexion with the recent troubles in Ireland?

Mr. Bonar Law: I had hoped to avoid saying anything about this at all to-day, but it is obvious to the House that the Government could not allow a Report of this kind to reach them without immediately taking steps to see what action should be taken.

Mr. Devlin: Is the principle of the Government in appointing these Commissioners that of setting a thief to catch a thief?

Sir John Jardine: Will the right hon. gentleman deal with the cases of the officials censured in the Report during the interval or not?

Mr. Bonar Law: I have already said that it must be obvious that it is the duty of the Government to take immediate action in regard to those who are specially accused of culpability in the matter.

Mr. King: Is Lord Hardinge still in a position of great authority and eminence at the Foreign Office?

Mr. Bonar Law: These questions assume that Lord Hardinge has been guilty. I do not wish to make any such assumption at present.

Mr. King: Is not the right hon. gentleman of opinion that, pending a final judgment of the House, the Government——

The Speaker: The hon. Member should give notice of that question.

INDIA COUNCIL APPOINTMENT.

COMMENTS OF THE "WESTMINSTER."

We are very glad (writes the "Westminister Gazette") to see that the reforms initiated by Lord Morley nearly ten years ago are being advanced by the present Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley then made a new departure by appointing two Indians to the Secretary of State's Council. A deputation has since asked that the number of Indians on the Council should be raised to one-third, and since the statutory minimum of membership is ten, Mr. Chamberlan in effect has done what the deputation asked by now raising the number of Indians from two to three.

All the three new members seem to be admirably qualified for the important work they will be called upon to perform, and it is noteworthy that one of them—Mr. Bhupendranath Basu—is the first political leader to be made a member of the Council. This is a move in the right direction, and will be a great encouragement to the contitutional reformers.

LATE MR. B. H. HEWETT,

MUNICIPAL GRANT OF COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO FAMILY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in which he stated that he had sanctioned the payment to the heirs of the late Mr. B. H. Hewett, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 17,987-5-7. The Commissioner regretted that the Municipal Pension rules did not admit of a more adequate recognition of the services rendered to the Municipality for over 24 years by so efficient and zealous an officer. He asked for an additional grant to be sanctioned to enable the payment to be made.

The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Hewett, in whose death they had lost an able and conscientious officer. The Committee also sanctioned the necessary amount to be paid to the heirs of Mr. Hewett.

WHEREABOUTS OF DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Darabshaw Piroshaw stating that he had searched for the statue of Dr. Blaney in all well-known public places of Bombay, but could not find it anywhere and he suggested that it should be placed in one of the gardens like Bhatia Bag.

The letter was recorded.

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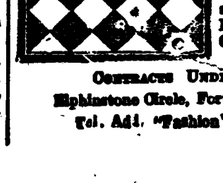

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MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

THE CABINET AND THE VICEROY.

GAMBLING ON BAD ADVICE.

HORRORS OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

STRONG CENSURE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The report of the Commission appointed by Parliament last August to inquire into the operations in Mesopotamia was published in mail week. We take the following summary and report from "The Times":—

The Commission, which was presided over by Lord George Hamilton, deal with every aspect of the expedition up to the fall of Kut, and apportion the responsibility of all concerned in the original advance from Kut towards Baghdad and in the breakdown of transport and medical services. The expedition is pronounced a justifiable military enterprise, indeed, its success as a whole has been remarkable, but it required careful watching. This attitude of caution continued till the position in Gallipoli became uncertain, and the Germans seemed likely to effect the breakthrough to Constantinople.

At an earlier date Sir John Nixon, commanding in Mesopotamia, had urged an advance to Baghdad, and after the Cabinet had telegraphed that we were in need of a striking success in the East, the advance was determined upon. It resulted in the surrender of more than a division of our finest troops and casualties to 23,000 men in the attempts to relieve Kut. Heavy responsibility is placed on Sir John Nixon, but the War Committee of the Cabinet, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and other authorities also receive an ample share of blame.

With the report is published the report of the Vincent-Bingley Commission, which went out to Mesopotamia to investigate the grave defects in the medical services, and the description given of the sufferings of our troops caused by inefficient administration is a painful feature of the report.

The chief points established by the Commission are these:—

ORIGIN OF THE ADVANCE.

Sir John Nixon was at first ordered to control Lower Mesopotamia, to guard the oilfields, and to submit a plan for an advance on Baghdad.

When General Townshend failed to overtake the Turks he wished to retire to Kut, but General Nixon pressed for an advance on Baghdad.

Orders were at first sent to stop the advance, but the same day the Cabinet met and considered that if sufficient men were available "political reasons" made the occupation of Baghdad desirable.

The Commission say:—"The military experts cannot be made solely responsible for the consequences of a decision into the consideration of which outside political factors have necessarily entered."

In reply to a telegram from home in October, 1915, Sir John Nixon said no reinforcements were needed to occupy Baghdad.

Some weeks earlier General Townshend had said that unless great risk was to be run greater forces were necessary, and documents existed at the India Office showing the great difficulties caused by lack of transport.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Commission find that the advance was "an offensive movement based upon political and military miscalculations and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation."

Responsibility is apportioned in the following order:—Sir John Nixon, "whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision to advance"; Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy; Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief in India; Sir Edmund Barrow (Military Secretary to the India Office); Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India; and the War Committee of the Cabinet.

KUT RELIEF OPERATIONS.

The main causes of the failure to relieve Kut are stated to be premature attacks, inadequate transport, and insufficient superiority over a strongly-entrenched enemy.

Every General who gave evidence said the expedition was badly equipped; this was primarily due to a long-standing policy of economy and restriction of military preparation to the needs of frontier warfare.

Reinforcements were the subject of altercation between London and Simla, and this want of co-ordination led to a failure to supply effective reinforcements.

TRANSPORT.

From the first India did not realize the [redacted] to the [redacted] scre- [redacted] all the [redacted] cipal con- [redacted] commission.

These were that from a very early stage the sick and wounded underwent at times great suffering.

This suffering was aggravated after Ctesiphon, and culminated during the Kut relief operations, when there was a complete breakdown of the medical arrangements.

Surgeon-General Babtie, Director of Medical Services in India, and Surgeon-General Hathaway are blamed for serious faults in administration.

The Commission condemn the attempts to conceal the medical deficiencies. A distressing description by a subordinate officer of the withdrawal of the wounded by river to Basra is given, but the official report was: "Wounded satisfactorily disposed of." When this officer endeavoured to get matttrs improved he was threatened with arrest.

Sir Alfred Keogh said "the medical arrangements connected with the Army in India had been for years and years most disgraceful."

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEFECTS.

"It is impossible," the Commissioners say, "to refrain from serious censure of the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of their preparations, and for the lack of readiness to recognize and supply deficiencies."

There was division of responsibility. The Secretary for India, who controlled policy did not know the capacity of the force to carry it out; the Indian Government, which managed the expedition, did not make the preparations which the policy presumed.

Various reforms are suggested and changes in the Indian Military Administration enabling the Commander-in-Chief adequately to perform his duties as such.

Commander Wedgwood presents a separate report limiting blame solely to the Viceroy and Sir Beauchamp Duff, but to this the Commission do not agree.

THE REPORT.

The Commission consisted of:—
Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Chairman,
Lord Donoughmore,
Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.,
Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge,
General Sir Neville Lyttelton,
Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P.,
Mr. John Hodge, M.P.,
Commander Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.
Mr. R. G. Duff, of the Local Govtrnment Board, acted a Secretary to the Commission.

All the Commissioners sign the Report with the exception of Commander Wedgwood who has made a stparate Report.

PROCEDURE.

The Commission, which had many of the powers of the High Court of Justice, examined on oath over 100 witnesses, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Lord Crewe, late Secretary of State for India, Lord Hardinge, late Viceroy of India, Generals Sir O'Moore Creagh and Sir Beauchamp Duff, late Commanders-in-Chief in India, General Sir John Nixon, and all the chief officials and officers concerned in the Mesopotamian Campaign up to the summer of 1916, with the exception of General Townshend, who is still a prisoner in Turkey.

The Commission found themselves able to save the expense and time of a visit to Mesopotamia, as the chief persons responsible for the campaign up to the fall of Kut were either already in England, or esily summoned there. Moreover, another Commission had recently collected evidence on the spot in Mesopotamia and India, and the evidence of this Commission (the Vincent-Bingley Commission) was available.

The Commission have practically confined their investigations to military operations up to the summer of 1916, and have not reported, except in general terms, on developments subsequent to the fall of Kut.

Two every interesting and hitherto unpublished documents are included as appendices to the Report—namely, the report of the Vincent-Bingley Commission, which was appointed by the Indian Government in March, 1916, to inquire into the medical arrangements for the Mesopotamian Expedition, and (2) an account of the siege of Kut by Colonel Hehir, who was principal medical officer to the beleaguered British force.

COUNTRY AND CLIMATE.

By way of introduction to their narrative of the campaign the Commission give an account of the physical and climatic peculiarrties of Mesopotamia, and of the obstacles which they present to military operations.

Mesopotamia comprises the country between and adjacent to the lower reaches of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and is a vast, roadless desert, intersected by Swamps and without timber of stone. The few towns are situated on the river banks. The sole access from the sea is by a channel called the Shatt-el-Arab through which the Tigris and Euphrates flow into the Persian Gulf. Seventy miles up this channel is the primitive little port of Basra, which in 1914 was without quays, storehouses, or any of the facilities necessary for the base of an expeditionary force.

Kurna, Amara, Kut and Baghdad, towns to which the expedition successively advanced, are respectively 50, 140, 290, and 500 miles up river from Basra. Ctesiphon lies between Kut and Baghdad. The navigation of the Tigris is very difficult. Ocean-going steamers, drawing not more than 19ft., can make their way to Basra, but for 50 miles above Basra, as far as Kurna, the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, there is only 7½ to 12 or more feet of water, according to the season and the floods. From Kurna to Baghdad the river is shallow, and in places very tortuous so that only steamers of 3½ft. draught and of special construction can safely make the journey. Floods frequently overflow the banks of the river, and not only increase the difficulty of navigation, but also absolutely prevent marching or wheeled traffic over large tracts of country.

From their consideration of all these difficulties the Commission draw the conclusion that the provision of adequate and suitable river transport above Basra, and of sufficient wharfage and unloading facilities at Basra, was a necessity, if effective military operations were to be carried out inland. "As an expeditionary army must be seaborne, sea-supported, and sea-victualled, and well supplied with river transport, it was manifest from the outset that without these facilities the orderly despatch and distribution of the reinforcements, ammunition, stores, and supplies necessary for the well-being and replenishment of an advancing force would be almost impossible. The treacherous climate and the alternation of sweltering heat and bitter cold in these regions made the continuous supply of such articles as warm clothing, double-fly tents, sun-helmets, spine-pads, goggles, ice, ventilating fans, mosquito-nets, quinine and other tropical prophylactics indispensable, if the health and *moral* of the troops were to be maintained at their accustomed high standard. Full rations, varied from time to time to counteract the climatic diseases of the country, were very requisite. Sickness, even with a full supply of such palliatives, was certain to be high, necessitating abnormal hospital accommodation in addition to the ordinary provision for military casualties."

CONDITION OF INDIAN ARMY..

Whilst the conditions of the campaign in Mesopotamia required a standard of preparation and equipment above the ordinary, the Indian Army was, on the outbreak of war, not even up to the ordinary standard in these matters. This was due to the campaign of military economy which, by agreement between the Home and Indian Governments, had been pursued in India for many years before the war. The gradual extinction of the opium revenue and the friendly understandings arrived at with Russia were both treated as reasons for a reduction of military establishments. The supply of artillery was cut down both in quantity and quality. The number of troops available for immediate mobilization was reduced, and the army generally was only equipped for frontier warfare against savage tribes. The Indian Army was, therefore, relatively, as regards mechanical equipment, guns, &c., in a less favourable position to confront modern troops than it was in the time of the South African War; whilst reserves, both of *personel* and material, had been reduced to a very low ebb when the war broke out.

Moreover, before the expedition to Mesopotamia was dispatched India had already equipped and sent out large expeditions to France and South Africa, amd in considering the Indian Government's responsibilities in Mesopotamia, it is fair to remember that the Mesopotamia Expedition was only part of a large effort which involved not only the maintenance in India of a considerable army for interior and frontier defence, but also the dispatch overseas of troops approximating in number to the total army maintained in India before the war.

ORIGIN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Mesopotamia Expedition originated in a minute by General Barrow, the Military Secretary at the India Office, to the Secretary of State for India, dated September 26, 1914, suggesting that a force should be sent from India to occupy Basra in the event of Turkey joining in the war. The advantages of such an expedition were stated by General Barrow to be that it would checkmate Turkish intrigues and demonstrate our ability to strike, it would encourage the Arabs to rally to us, it would safeguard Egypt, for without Arab support a Turkish invasion of Egypt was impossible, and it would effectually protect the oil installation at Abadan, in which the Admiralty had a large interest. The Secretary of State consulted India on the proposal; it appeared that the Germans were sending secret emissaries and German officers to raise a Jehad in the countries lying between Mesopotamia and India, and ultimately the Secretary of State ordered the expendition to be dispatched. The proposal seemed sound and justifiable in itself, as it was likely to prove an effective counter to German and Turkish intrigues.

The Commission find that—

"The expedition to Mesopotmia was a justifiable military enterprise, but one of such a nature that it required, during its inception and development, the most careful watching and preparation"

OCCUPATION OF BASRA AND VILAYET

It must be explained that the Secretary of State, while retaining control of the policy of the expedition, expressly delegated its management to the Indian Government. Accordingly the Indian Government secretly dispatched from Bombay, early in October, 1914, a Brigade of British and Indian troops under General Delamain, with orders to demonstrate at the head of the Persian Gulf, to occupy Abadan Island with the object of protecting the oil-works, and, if possible, to occupy the port of Basra. On November 5 war was declared against Turkey, and the expedition was brought up to the strength of a division (roughly some 15,000 men), and placed in command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barrett, who arrived in Mesopotamia on November 14. After a few successful skirmishes with the enemy Basra was occupied without much difficulty on November 22. "So far the expedition had been a complete success, and in three weeks Basra, the key to Mesopotamia, had been taken and occupied. The suddenness and secrecy of the move had not only ensured success, but it had done so at very small cost to the expedition."

On the suggestion of the Military Secretary at the India Office, Sir Edmund Barrow, permission was given by Lord Crewe, then Secretary of State for India, for the force to push forward to Kurna, which is 50 miles north of Basra, and was considered a position of commanding military value on account of its situation at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. Operations against Kurna were successfully concluded on December 9, by the surrender of the town, together with Wadi, 1,200 prisoners and nine guns.

Our authority was thus established over the whole of the river tract between Kurna and the sea. The interval between December, 1914, and April, 1915, was spent in preparation for defending the British position. The Turks concentrated for an attack on Basra from the north-west; and at the same time threatened the safety of the oil-pipe up the Karun river in the north-east. The situation became acute, and in March and April the expedition was reinforced by a second division, and the whole force placed under the command of General Sir John Nixon, who arrived in Basra on April 9. On April 14, the Turkish threat against Basra was successfully thwarted by a brilliant victory of the British and Indian troops under General Mellis at Barjisyah, near Basra, and there had also been successful fighting near Shaiba, two days previously. These victories and the increase of force enabled the expedition to consolidate its position. But though the force had been doubled it had only been provided with less than half its proper scale of medical equipment, and the river transport was not sufficient for its requirements. "These deficiencies," say the Commission, "do not appear to have had sufficient recognition by the Indian Government."

Sir John Nixon's orders from Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief in India, were:—

(1) To retain complete control of the lower portion of Mesopotamia, comprising the Basra Vilayet;

(2) So far as possible to secure the safety of the oilfields; and

(3) To submit a plan (a) for the effective occupation of Basra Vilayet; (b) for a subsequent advance on Baghdad.

These orders were dated March 24, but they were not communicated to the India Office by the Indian Government until May 3. The Secretary of State did not, therefore, for some time appreciate that Sir John Nixon's orders involved advances to Nasiriyeh, on the Euphrates, and Amara, on the Tigris, both of which places are included in the Turkish province or vilayet of Basra.

But after much correspondence between England and India, the Secretary of State sanctioned successively the advance of Sir John Nixon's forces to Amara, which was captured by General Townshend on June 3, to Nasiriyeh, which was taken by General Corringe after a victory on July 25, and to Kut-el-Amara, or Kut, which was occupied by General Townshend on September 29, after defeating the Turks and taking 950 prisoners, 17 guns, and much booty.

The occupation of the Vilayet of Basra was thus completed, and at Kut General Nixon had secured a highly convenient halting place, whic completely covered the enemy's main approaches to the territory occupied by us.

ORIGIN OF FIRST ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD.

From quite early in the history of the expedition the possibility of an ultimate advance on Baghdad was in the minds of the authorities in India, Mesopotamia, and England. The Viceroy frequently referred to such a possibility, the Staff at Simla drew up various "appreciations" on the subject, and the very day after the capture of Basra on November 23, the Indian Government's Political Agent in Mesopotamia, Sir Percy Cox, forwarded to India, after consultation with General Barrett, a reasoned proposal for such an advance. This proposal was forwarded to Lord Crewe, who, however, was not prepared to sanction it "for the present."

Sir John Nixon had taken with him to Mesopotamia orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit a plan for an advance on Baghdad. This plan was forwarded to Simla on August 30, 1915, but it was not communicated to the Viceroy or the Secretary of State, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Beauchamp Duff, wrote on the plan, "Unless we can get back troops from France, Egypt, or elsewhere, I fear that Baghdad) invaluable as its capture would be, is out of the question."

However, on October 3, when General Townshend was pursuing the Turks after his victory at Kut and had almost reached Azizie, 50 miles north of Kut, General Nixon suddenly wired to the Secretary of State, "I consider I am strong enough to open road to Baghdad, and with this intention I propose to concentrate at Azizie." Apparently General Nixon's idea was that contained in the plan, which he had forwarded to India—viz., that he would follow on the heels of the disorganized Turks into Baghdad. But, owing to unsuitable and insufficient transport, General Townshend was unable to overtake and again defeat the Turks before they had time to reorganize in a new position at Ctesiphon. When he realized this, General Townshend wished to retire to Kut, but General Nixon still pressed his proposal on the Government, and ordered the Sixth Division to concentrate at Azizie.

But the Home Government were not prepared at the moment to sanction the adventure. As early as April 24 Lord Crewe had stated, "In Mesopotamia a safe game must be played." Mr. Chamberlain, who on May 27, had succeeded Lord Crewe as Secretary of State for India, adopted a similar policy, and on October 4 wired to the Viceroy that it was "imperative to stop the further advance of General Nixon's force." Orders in this sense were wired to General Nixon on October 5, and the advance on Baghdad was therefore apparently abandoned.

But on October 4, the very day on which Mr. Chamberlain had telegraphed to stop Nixon, the Cabinet met and considered that "if forces available are sufficient to take and hold the place (Baghdad) political reasons were thought to make its occupation desirable." On October 8 Mr. Chamberlain wired to the Viceroy:—"The Cabinet are so impressed with great political and military advantages of occupation of Baghdad that every effort will be made by us to supply the force that is necessary. We don not wish to attempt it with insufficient forces." Again on October 21 Mr. Chamberlain wired:—

"At present moment it seems the German attempt to break through to Constantinople will succeed, and our position and prospects in Gallipoli are most uncertain. Arabs are wavering and will probably join Turks unless we can offer them great inducement. We are therefore in great need of striking success in the East."

It is clear, therefore, that political considerations largely influenced the Government in re-opening the proposal for the advance on Baghdad after it had been abandoned. The Commission observe:—

"The military experts cannot be made solely responsible for the consequences of a decision into the consideration of which outside political factors have necessarily entered,"

and the evidence of Sir Beauchamp Duff is cited to the effect that, when political arguments were adduced by those above him in authority, he was ready to incur greater risks than would be justifiable from a merely military point of view. In pursuance of the Cabinet's decision, Mr. Chamberlain wired to General Nixon on October 8:—

"To both occupy and hold Baghdad what addition to your present force are you confident will be necessary?"

To which General Nixon replied,

"No additions are necessary to my present force to beat Nur-ed-din and occupy Baghdad; of this I am confident."

but he added he would require an additional division and one cavalry regiment to enable him permanently to occupy Baghdad.

CABINET SANCTION THE ADVANCE.

On October 9 the Viceroy wired to Mr. Chamberlain that he was glad of the Cabinet's decision, that he accepted Nixon's estimate of necessary reinforcements, and that these should reach Baghdad not later than one month after the capture of that city, which was the period he calculated must elapse before the Turks could concentrate in strength to attempt its recapture.

Meanwhile the Government at home referred the question of the advance on Baghdad to the General Staff at the War Office, to the joint Naval and Military Staffs, and to a special Committee presided over by Sir T. Holderness, Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office. All these authorities agreed that the capture of Baghdad by Sir John Nixon's existing force presented no difficulties, but that in order to ensure the retention of the city a reinforcement of one or two divisions were necessary. It appears, however, that none of these expert authorities went into the question of the sufficiency of Sir J. Nixon's transport, or of the possibility of rapidly moving the proposed large reinforcements up river from Basra to Baghdad, a distance of 500 miles. This is the more surprising as there were at the time, both in the India Office and the War Office, documents showing the great difficulties of Sir John Nixon's existing force through lack of river transport and the consequent trouble there would be in reinforcing it. The Government, however, acted on what proved to be the mistaken advice of the experts, and on October 23 Mr. Chamberlain authorized the advance on Baghdad in the following terms:—

"If Nixon is satisfied that the force he has available is sufficient for the operation he may march on Baghdad. Two divisions will be sent to him as soon as possible, but owing to relief and transport arrangements reinforcements will take time to dispatch. Probable date will be wired later."

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

Although Sir John Nixon had proposed the advance on Baghdad on October 3, and received sanction to it on October 23, General Townshend's force did not actually move forward until the middle of November. This delay of six weeks was due to the insufficiency of the river transport for the movement of the supplies up river.

There were available for General Townshend's advance about 15,000 men, but there were practically no reserves to support him, the remainder of the troops in the country being required to guard the lines of communication, which were 290 miles from Kut to Basra, and would be prolonged to 500 miles if the expedition advanced to Baghdad. General Townshend's troops were physically debilitated by their previous strenuous fighting in the hot months, and his British battalions were 30 per cent. below strength. It was quite uncertain when the promised reinforcements of two divisions from Europe would arrive at Basra, and when they arrived at Basra their transport to the front must take weeks, if not months. These were the circumstances in General Townshend's mind when, early in October, he pointed out to General Kemball, General Nixon's Chief of the Staff, that "unless great risk is to be run," it was absolutely necessary that the advance should be carried out methodically and with greater forces than those then available. But General Townshend did not press his objections, and when he advanced on November 21, to attack the two strong lines of Turkish entrenchments at Ctesiphon "a spirit of intense optimism animated the Headquarters and Administrative Staff." It is true that General Townshend had only some 11,000 effectives available for attacking an entrenched force of Turks estimated at 11,000 to 13,000. But the majority of the enemy were troops who had already been beaten several times in Mesopotamia. Moreover, General Townshend, before the battle, was not informed of the possible Turkish reinforcements, whose arrival on the scene changed his victory into defeat.

After severe fighting, General Townshend's troops, on November 22, captured the first line of Turkish entrenchments and took 1,300 prisoners; they also penetrated the second line of entrenchments, but were here counter-attacked by fresh Turkish reinforcements and forced back into the first line, which they had previously captured. Our losses had been very heavy. General Townshend found himself not only numerically very inferior to the enemy, but in some danger of being surrounded and cut off. He was also short of supplies. He was therefore, compelled to fall back fighting to Kut, which he reached with the exhausted remnant of his troops on December 3. His total casualties at and since the battle of Ctesiphon had been more than 690 killed and 3,800 wounded—a loss of over 30 per cent.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from column 6.)

precedent and theory, detached from practical conditions, mechanical and doctrinaire, impatient of advice and control, absorbed in the contemplation of its own infallibility. Is it not time, and more than time, that an end was made of it all, and that Indian should be given the opportunity to work out its own salvation which has been given to Ireland, and even to Greece?

MESOPOTAMIA.

AN IMPEACHMENT OF INDIA'S BUREAUCRACY.

(BY H. E. A. COTTON.)
(in "The Star.")

The report of the Mesopotamia Inquiry Commission raises such a variety of issues of the utmost importance that it is probable that no two men who were commanded to put upon paper their views with regard to it would be found, to have hit upon the same subject. For my own part, I confess that, beyond the inevitable feeling of shame and horror, the uppermost thought in my mind has been that there is only one degree of difference between those who are held responsible for the ghastly muddle in Mesopotamia and a good many others who have been exercising power and responsibility during the war: that is, that the Mesopotamia people have been found out.

It would be a mistake, however, to allow such reflections to distract the attention from the real moral which can, and should at once, be drawn from this miserable business. It is more directly connected with India than with this country, but that is no reason why the British elector should not thoroughly take it to heart. What is that moral? You will find it, I venture to say in he following sentence at the top of page 87 of the Blue-book:—

It ought, in our judgment, to be deeply impressed on all men of high official authority that obstinate and exaggerated incredulity about defects and failures in the administration over which they have control is in itself a serious and mischievous fault.

LORD GEORGE'S CONVERSION.

Now, it is remarkable, to say the least, that a statement of this kind should represent the considered opinion of a body presided over by Lord George Hamilton. For when Lord George Hamilton was Secretary of State for India, he would never tolerate any sort of suggestion that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy was capable of improvement. That has also been the policy of his successors and predecessors—whether Liberal or Tory. It has needed the explosive force of a great world-war to convince them of the capital error of which they have been guilty, and which has been the root-cause of all the trouble and ferment in India during the past ten years and more.

The India Office in London looked after the policy, and the Government of India at Simla after the management of the expedition; and the supermen in both places made a sad mess of their work. In the hands of this model bureaucracy, which has always been so scornful of criticism on advice from "outsiders," pure mismanagement became the order of the day, and every day. It is the literal truth to say that they touched nothing which they did not bungle. What is more, they snubbed and threatened those foolish and reckless people who tried to show them that they were not infallible.

TYPICAL CASES.

Nothing could be more typical of Anglo-Indian bureaucratic methods than the telegram which was sent to Headquarters at Basra in January, 1916, by Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief in India, when General Cowper, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, had energetically represented the need for more river transport:—

Please warn General Cowper that if anything more of this sort occurs, or I receive any more querulous or petulant demands for shipping, I shall at once remove him from the force, and will refuse him any further employment of the kind.

What, again, could be more typical of the way in which the bureaucrat who is "wigged" passes it on to the man below him than the treatment by General Cowper of Major Carter, the plucky doctor, who did his best to bring to the notice of Sir John Nixon the shocking condition of the wounded after the battle of Ctesiphon?

I threatened to put him under arrest (says General Cowper) and I said that I would get his hospital ship taken away from him for a meddlesome, interfering faddist.

A PICTURE FOR INDIA.

The main issue is plainly put by Commander Wedgwood in his minority miute. The lession of the Mesopotamia tragedy is that the bureacracy in India, uncontrolled by public opinion, has failed to rise to British standards, and that it is time that Indians should no longer be denied the full privileges of citizenship and a proper share in the government of their country.

Indians are always being told by superior persons that they are not fit, and apparently never will be fit, for the work of self-government: and the people who favour them with the lecture belong almost invariably to the very class which has just made so pitiable an exhibition of its hopeless incompetence.

LORD PENTLAND'S DICTUM.

So little is known in this country of what is happening in India nowadays that it will perhaps come as a surprise to some to learn that Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, has lately been delivering a message of a somewhat remarkable character to the Indian public.

Evil communications have so far corrupted good manners that, at a time when the "immortal creed" of "a government set up by the governed" is being proclaimed in every Allied capital as the main ideal for which we are fighting, Indians have been warned by this ex-Liberal Cabinet Minister that self-government, as far as they are concerned, is outside the range of practical politics, and that if they persist in agitating for it, steps will be taken to repress all those who indulge in these "extravagant aims."

Surely anything would be better than a continuance of "the most perfect system of admisntration which the world has ever seen." but which, nevertheless, has emerged from this latest ordeal as a sorry wreck. In every sense of the words, it has been proved to be topheavy, hidebound by

(Continued in column 5.)

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 2, 1917.

MESOPOTAMIA—AND ITS MORAL.

"The Indian bureaucracy is revealed as grossly ignorant of that which it was the plain business of the bureaucrats to know, as utterly reckless of the lives of men for whom it was responsible, as fawningly obsequious to those above it, and as unapproachable and insolent to those below. . . That is the bureaucrat all over. It is a sin to doubt his omniscience, and blasphemy to correct his mistakes. Arrogant incompetence is the badge of his tribe, and if the Mesopotamia Report does not stir the people of Britain to a firm resolve to keep him under strict and vigilant control they will richly deserve to perish beneath his blighting rule."

—*"The Globe."*

The Home papers which arrived by yesterday's mail are extensively occupied with the Mesopotamia muddle. The truly shocking revelations contained in the Commission's report appear to have staggered the British public, and to have given it almost for the first time a vivid glimpse into the working of the dangerously obsolete bureaucratic machinery by which India is still governed. The graver lapses pertaining to the fiasco of the earlier Mesopotamian campaign which are exposed and condemned in the findings of the report, are laid by the Commission to the charge of the Indian Administration. "The cold fact is," as the "Daily Chronicle" says, "that with the exceptions of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Edmund Barrow (the Military Secretary to the India Office), the serious censures of the Reports fall entirely on the Anglo-Indian personalities." And it is abundantly clear that the failure as a whole has been due less to individual derelictions of duty,—although there are some instances of pretty gross and indeed incredible incompetence,—than to the nature and spirit of the existing institution of Government in this country. Lord Hardinge as head of the Government concerned naturally comes in for a vast share of the blame, but those who have blamed him fail to recognise that he had to contend with a system and a machinery which were too much even for a man of his judgment, resource and independent outlook. It is indeed appalling to think of what might have happened, not only in regard to the campaign in Mesopotamia but India's attitude to and contribution towards the war generally, if a less able man had been at the helm of affairs in India during the first two critical years of the war. Lord Hardinge's fault lay in the fact that he took the risk of leaning against a reed that was broken. The machinery upon which he relied is proved to have been rotten. The British press realises this with unmistakable clearness. The quotation from the "Globe,"—a journal of shrewd perception,—which serves to introduce this article is but a sample of the feelings that have been widely aroused among the British public in consequence of the revelations contained in the Mesopotamia Commission's report. Other distinguished journals are similarly shocked and express themselves as unambiguously respecting the character of the Bureaucracy that governs India.

The "Manchester Guardian" for instance probes the problem with a sure touch. "In the hands of this model bureaucracy," it says,

> which has always been so scornful of criticism of advice from those at home, pure mismanagement became the order of the day, and every day. The Government of India and its military men proved themselves to be incompetent even to provide properly for the force which they themselves sent up the Tigris and the Euphrates. The armament and equipment were on a scale intended for an Indian frontier expedition: the supply and transport was hardly organised at all: the importance of river craft was never realised: the medical arrangements were hopelessly inadequate, and resulted in much "avoidable" suffering on the sick and wounded: and "so expert was the knowledge and so thorough the care of these 'men on the spot'" that the rations which were originally served out to the Indian soldiers were "deficient in nutritive qualities," and caused a serious outbreak of scurvy, which resulted in 7,500 casualties in nineteen weeks."

The "Guardian" proceeds to analyse the causes of this colossal failure, and finds a main motive in the perverted psychology of the "Government of India." That powerful institution has labouriously built up a false tradition of sacrosanctity. It has become "a law unto itself satisfied of its own infallibility":

> Had it had the salutary tonic of a free and continuous current of public criticism it would have been less sure of itself and would have been more industrious, more vigilant, more thorough. So, too, when it gradually became known that many things were wrong, why did not all the officers concerned set to work with energy and persistence to remedy the evils? They should have done so of their own proper motive, but failing that there was no impulse from public discussion, no threat of public criticism, no fear of the consequences of failure, to compel them.

How hidebound and inveterate is this tendency to self-sufficiency was strikingly illustrated in two episodes which are recorded in the Commission's report. When General Cowper, the Assistant-Quartermaster-General had ventured forcibly to ask for more river transport, as a matter of urgency, Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief, despatched the following telegram to headquarters at Basra (in January 1916):

> Please warn General Cowper that if anything more of this sort occurs or I receive any more querulous or petulant demands for shipping, I shall at once remove him from the force, and will refuse him any further employment of the kind."

General Cowper himself, however, appears to have caught the bureaucratic contagion of insolent intolerance, for when Major Carter felt compelled to draw the attention of Sir John Nixon to the terrible sufferings of the wounded following upon the engagement of Ctesiphon—

> "I threatened to put him under arrest (says General Cowper) and I said that I would get his hospital ship taken away from him for a meddlesome, interfering faddist."

To those not familiar with the psychology and the methods of the Indian Bureaucracy, such incidents must come with a stunning shock of surprise. We in India, however, being more familiar with and hardened to the ways of "The Little Tin Gods," as the "Globe" calls them, are less easily startled. Mr. Chamberlain has paid the penalty for his share of the blame for the Mesopotamia muddle,—which consisted in too ready a complaisance in listening to and believing as gospel the advice and information tendered to him from India by the "men on the spot,"—by resigning his high office. That event has a distinct moral for his successor, as well as a vitally important lesson for the Imperial Government as a whole in respect of their ultimate responsibility for the Government of India.

INDIAN TRADE AND THE WAR.

It is interesting to notice that during the three months ending 30th June last the exports of private merchandise amounted to 57.30 crores, compared 46.37 crores in 1915 and 54.30 crores in 1916. The balance of trade showed a net excess of exports amounting to 21.59 crores against 17.47 crores during the three corresponding months of 1916. The amount of Council Bills paid in India during the quarter amounted to 16.21 crores against only 5.93 crores in the quarter of 1916. That shows the tremendous strain on the treasury of the Government of India. It was no easy task to meet such an excess as 10.28 crores. This fact indicates the skill with which the Finance Minister is steering the barque of finance. Contrast the payment of Council Bills during the first quarter of the triennium commencing with 1915:—

	Council Bills in crore Rs.
April to June 1915	3.78
,, 1916	5.94
,, 1917	16.13

These figures show the amount of pressure there has been on the Indian Treasury during the quarter which closed on June 30th last. It is quite intelligible why restrictions have been placed on the amount of the weekly sales of the Council Bills. It is also intelligible why there was some increase in the transmission of enfaced paper. It was 34.7 lakhs against 27.7 during the quarter of 1916. As to prices of staple commodities of imports and exports, the following values per unit will arrest attention:—

Imports.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Coal ton	18 2	22 12 4	24 0 0
Sugar cwt.	16 10 11	16 5 2	15 15 10
Cotton yarn lb.	0 13 5	1 3 7	1 10 10
Grey P. Goods yd.	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 4 0
White yd.	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 3 11
Coloured yd.	0 3 6	0 4 7	0 5 5

Save sugar, the price of which has declined by 11 annas per cwt., all the commodities specified above have shown large increases. The price of imported English yarn has doubled in two years! Grey goods have increased in price by 19 pies per yard which is equivalent to 66 per cent! While white and coloured goods have gone up higher by 16 and 23 pies per yard or 52 and 55 per cent. respectively. The following table shows a comparison of the prices of our export produce:—

Exports.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Indigo per cwt.	347 9 7	515 9 0	539 0 1
Rice per cwt.	5 4 9	5 14 3	5 10 10
Wheat per cwt.	6 7 9	5 11 8	6 4 7
Mangenese per ton.	18 9 3	19 5 1	19 2 5
Tea per lb.	0 9 10	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cotton per cwt.	15 11	37 9 4	49 3 8
Raw Jute per Bale	35 13 7	45 14 3	50 13 7
Gunny cloth per yd.	0 2 0	0 2 5	0 2 4

It will be seen that only wheat prices have materially declined for which the reason is, of course, the admirable way in which wheat exports have been controlled by the State. Prices have declined by 38 pies per cwt. in two years. All other commodities have gone up very high as under:—

Indigo by Rs. 192 per cwt. equal to 52.2 per cent.

Rice by As. 6—1 per cwt. equal to 7.2 per cent.

Cotton by Rs. 23-3-9 per cwt. equal to 88 per cent.

Raw Jute by Rs. 15 per bale equal to 43 per cent.

Gunny cloth by As. 4 per yard equal to 16.6 per cent.

Again, the total customs revenue during the quarter amounted to 3.11 crores against 2.67 crores for the some quarter in 1916; say an increase of 44 lakhs. Similarly, railway earnings were better by 1.82 crores. All those statistical facts are an index that, despite the obvious setbacks caused by the war in various directions, India has also gained in many directions. If there have been disturbances one way she has been very well compensated another.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION ON IRON DISCIPLINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent at Jassy states that a meeting of Russian officers and men at Jassy was unanimously in favour of introduction of iron discipline and the immediate shooting of runaways.

Notes of the Day.

Thought for the Day.

It ought, in our judgment, to be deeply impressed on all men of high official authority that obstinate and exaggerated incredulity about defects and foilure in the administration over which they have control, is in itself a serious and mischievous fault.—Report of the Mesopotamia Enquiry Commission, p. 87.

Shipping and the War.

The statement issued by the Ministrp of Shipping on Monday is a remarkable record of sacrifices incurred by British Shipping in connection with the war. As much as fifty per cent. of the tonnage previously engaged in distant trading with foreign countries and the Dominions has been brought home. Apart from the substantial amount of shipping assigned to meet the needs of the Allies for both munitious and foodstffs, the Government have requisitioned for their own use ninety-seven per cent. of British ocean-going tramps and all liners and the situation, it is stated, has now reached a stage necessitating complete control of all shipping in order to ensure the best national employment of every vessel and to divert to the nation the high profits arising from war conditions.

What Trade has Suffered.

It is satisfactory that the Government have at last recognised the necessity, in the national interest, of putting a stop to the scandalous profiteerings of the shipowners. But, while it is true that hitherto the shipping interests have earned enormous profit out of all proportion to their deserts, the trade and the commerce of the country have suffered a very great loss owing to the diversion of shipping to war purposes. Many trades built up in distant waters by British enterprise, it is not surprising to learn, have had to be abandoned to neutral shipping,—the export trades particularly to this country and the Far East and the distant colonies suffering the most. "We have, therefore," so the official statement runs, "sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of our industry and commerce. The temporary increase in exports to the Allies is no substitute for the loss of permanent trade." And this is only one of the many sacrifices which Britain is making for the cause.

The Ex-Tsar.

The statement that the ex-Tsar of Russia is to be brought to public trial was made in mail week at the Queens Hall, London, where Mr. J. O'Grady M. P. and Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., the members of the Labour and Socialist delegation to Russia, were welcomed on their return. Mr. O'Grady said that the ex-Tsar and Russian re-actionaries were to be brought to public trial and at the trial, so he was told by M. Kerensky, a document dated March 15th would be produced showing that on that date a separate peace was to have been inaugurated. M. Kerensky assured Mr. O'Grady that there would be no peace. That was not the only thing Mr. O'Grady said. He appealed to the British people not to take a gloomy view. There was one thing (he added) that was distinct and articulate, and that was that Russia was not going to have a separate peace. He had no shadow of a doubt in his mind that Russia again this year and the Russian soldiers would be playing an effective part by means of an offensive to bring this war to a close.

Americans and the War.

Mr. Lansing's address to the American Officers' Reserve Corps, a summary of which was cabled by Router yesterday, is marked by a determination to see America's part in the war in the right perspective. It is generally known that the average American's aversion to his country's entry into the war was due to a belief that the titanic struggle was merely a domestic affair of Europe; and it is conceivable that even now many Americans feel that the cause for which their country is helping the Allies is not their own. It is, of course, true that America did not enter the war with any selfish purpose. But this holds true only so far that, like Britain, she has no wish "to attain imperialistic ends or get indemnities."

Fighting their own Battle.

But here all disinterestedness ends. For, the menace of Prussian militarism is not against this country or that, but against the security of civilization and democracy. "You are fighting," said Mr. Lansing to the American Officers' Reserve Corps, "for those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe until German military despotism has been rendered impotent and there is only one way to do that, namely, by the force of arms." Nor is it that all America is fighting for now is her own security and integrity in the future. If America had held aloof, would victorious Germany, to quote Mr. Lansing again "have withheld her hand from such a prize, as the United States? Would it have been easier and wiser for the United States to await such an event and fight Germany single-handed than to unite with Germany's brave enemies now and end for all time the military menace."

English Opinion and the Internments.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as follows on June 26th regarding the internment of Mrs. Besant:—

The order of the Governor of Madras prohibiting Mrs. Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. B. Wadia from carrying on public work of any kind, and compelling them to leave the city of Madras and district and remain in a country area, arouses strong criticism here, as in India particularly because it means removing the influence of those working for Indian reform by constitutional means, and increases the danger from the wilder elements that desire to work by other ways.

But the prohibition also arouses protest from those not concerned with the political side of Mrs. Besant's work—that is to say, from the Theosophists, a body which, although not large here, is influential and permeating, whilst in America it is both large and powerful. The prohibition puts an end to Mrs. Besant's religious work, and as she is president of the Theosophical Society, this affects every member of that body, and the many thoughtful people who, while not Theosophists, are interested in its work. Meetings of the Theosophical Society have already been held in London protesting strongly against the prohibition, and pressure is being brought to get the Government to rescind their order, at least as far as Mrs. Besant's religious work is concerned.

The stoppage of her religious and educational work, which so many Indians hold to be a particular boon of the English domination of India, is believed by many thoughtful people to be particularly stupid and short-sighted, and the matter is likely to receive a good deal of public attention.

The Glories of the Constitution.

The following extract from Hansard's report of the proceedings in the Commons on July 3rd will be read with a melancholy interest in this country:

39. Mr. Currie asked the Prime Minister whether he will grant a day for the discussion of the Motion standing in the name of the Hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow concerning the holding of directorships by judges of the Court of Session?

Mr. Bonar Law: It is not possible to give a day for this purpose.

Mr. Currie: May I ask your guidance, Sir, as to what is competent for a Member of this House who wishes to draw attention to the matter which is raised in question No. 39?

Mr. Speaker: This House has no control over the judges. One of the glories of our Constitution is that the judicature is separate and apart from the Administration.

Mr. Currie: If it be the case that the House has no authority in matters of the kind, has the Government no authority?

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member knows that if he wishes to remove a judge from the bench there is a proper way of doing it by giving notice for an Address and raising the question here; but there is no control on the part of the Government over the judges.

It is one of the many "glories" of the British Constitution that India unfortunately does not share.

A Field for Swadeshi Enterprise.

The Indigenous Industries Committee of Bombay is apparently beginning to bestir itself, and trying to justify its existence after hibernating for months. One of the minor industries which have lately engaged its attention is the manufacture of straw-boards, of which large quantities are imported into India annually. In a press communiqué just issued by the Bombay Government the results of the investigations of the Committee into the possibilities of straw-board manufacture in this country are given and it is apparent that, with a capital of four or five lakhs and sufficient enterprise India can be made self-supporting in the matter of the supply of all the straw-boards required in the country. The purposes for which straw-boards are used are mainly packing yarn, in bundles, book-binding, constructing card-board boxes and mounting pictures. The chief raw materials required are straw and leine, both of which are available in abundance in this country. The press note gives a brief description of the process, which shows that it is a simple one, not requiring any extremely high technical talent. We trust the industry will be established in this country at no distant date, by some enterprising capitalist or capitalists on a co-operative basis.

Official and Personal.

We are given to understand that the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha has resigned the Presidentship of the Bombay Presidency Association and the membership of both the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Bombay Beanch of the Home Rule League:—

Messrs. [illegible] Kanji; Na[illegible] Annan[illegible] Ker[illegible] Ra[illegible] das Ja[illegible] Jeshin[illegible] Javeri; [illegible] lal Na[illegible] Javeri; [illegible] Bhogilal Le[illegible]

In additi[illegible]

BRILLIANT ALLIED ADVANCE ON WEST FRONT.

SPLENDID ALLIED ADVANCE.

A BIG PUSH ON A 15 MILES FRONT.

FROM LA BASSEVILLE TO STEENSTRAAT.

FRENCH CAPTURE BIXSCHOOTE.

LA BASSEVILLE IN BRITISH HANDS.

MANY OTHER VILLAGES CARRIED.

3,500 PRISONERS TAKEN SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says the Allied operations have successfully continued despite an unfavourable weather. We entered the enemy's positions and advanced our line on a front of over fifteen miles from La Basseville on the Lys river to Steenstraat on the Yser river and gained possession of both the villages.

ATTACK CONTINUED.

The French closely co-operating with and protecting the British left flank captured Steenstraat, rapidly penetrating the German defences to a depth of two miles. Having gained the day's objectives at an early hour, they continued to attack with the greatest gallantry and captured Bixschoote and the positions south-east and west of the village on a front of two and half miles including Kortekeer Cabaret. They repulsed a counter-attack in the afternoon.

TWO POWERFUL DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS STORMED.

The British divisions in the centre and the left centre penetrated to a depth of two miles, and secured the crossings of the Steenbek river, which were their final objectives. In the course of their attack they stormed two opwerful defensive systems, and carried the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julien and Pilkem, and also many strongly defended farms, woods and organised localities.

ADVANCED AGAINST OBSTINATE RESISTANCE.

Further south our right centre, after gaining the whole of their first objectives including Hooge and the Sanctuary Wood advanced against the most obstinate resistance in a difficult country in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried Westhoek.

We penetrated enemy's defences to a depth of a mile in this neighbourhood, where heavy fighting took place throughout the day and is still continuing. We repulsed a number of counter-attacks. We gained the whole of our objectives early in the day, on the extreme right southward of the Zillebeke-Lanvcorde road, capturing La Basseville and Hollebeke, in addition to inflicting heavy casualties.

3,500 prisoners have already been brought in. It is impossible as yet accurately to estimate our captures.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK NEAR ROYERE.

[redacted]E IN CERNY-
OR.

ON, July 31.
a.m., Aug. 1.
h communiqué
day evening on
metres south of
vrigny spur. The
ccessful. We reach-
ed all our objectives and broke up the counter-attack. We took 167 prisoners including two officers and fifteen non-commissioned officers belonging to three different regiments.

Artillery struggle followed by infantry fighting continued very lively in the sector of Cerny-Hurtebise. An enemy *coup-de-main* after violent bombardment northwest of Prosnes in the Champagne, was defeated by vigorous rifle-fire and gunfire.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS INITIATED.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring at four o'clock this afternoon, says:—

We have got on with the war famously during the last twelve hours. Naturally our achievements are the fruition of weeks of preparation and rehearsal. The fighting is extending over such a very great width, that it is impossible to reduce to definite terms the full measure of our success. Everywhere the same quiet smile of satisfaction speaking volumes is observable.

A whole British Army had advanced an average depth of one thousand yards by ten this morning. This means a lot of trench warfare. Prisoners are streaming in, many having readily surrendered.

THE YSER CROSSED.

We crossed the Yser at many places. Our bridging work was wonderful. One division alone, exposed to fire the whole time, threw over seventeen bridges.

The artillery has been literally pursuing the enemy. One minute after the appointed moment for beginning the attack our guns were moving forward.

FINE SPIRIT AND DETERMINATION.

The correspondent expresses surprise that the Huns had not stiffened their front more, in view of the long anticipation of the attack. It is realised that the enemy has large posses of reserves, but it is rather extraordinary that the enemy has not taken the full advantage of the unusually favourable positions. Our troops imbued with fine spirit and determination kept up close behind the barrage, in readiness to rush the German trenches when the guns lengthened. In one case they actually dashed through their own fire in order to prevent the escape of large number of Huns who were preparing to flee, and bagged numerous prisoners at small cost.

THE DRUMS OF BOILING OIL.

The correspondent proceeds to refer to the drums of boiling oil, which are enough to quench the most heroic spirits. Our people realising this do not economise expenditure in these projectiles. In some places the Huns are fighting as sturdily as ever.

The correspondent instances a strong redoubt bristling with machine-guns which held out to the last and when it was finally rushed not a single member of the garrison was unwounded. The correspondent adds:—

"True, there had been a little white flag incident here, which perhaps influenced the garrison's resolve to avoid a surrender."

The weather has cleared considerably since early morning, he says, and there has been great aerial activity. The infantry prisoners are so bitter against gunner prisoners, owing to the alleged insufficiency of support, that it has become necessary to separate them.

BRAVERY OF WELSH TROOPS.

It transpires that the Welsh troops particularly distinguished themselves against the Kaiser's favourite Fusiliers. The correspondent touches on the French accomplishments which have evoked the highest admiration. They threw twenty-nine bridges across the Yser and made a very deep advance. The Germans show signs of counter-attacking from Langmarke on the line to St. Julien, and have already counter-attacked unsuccessfully in the neighbourhood of Nilkem.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE.

LA BASSEVILLE IN BRITISH HANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

Reuter's correspondents at Headquarters says:—

The tension of the past few days snapped at three this morning. Everyone knew what the tremendous artillery duels protende but the secret of the date was well kept and the Huns reeling under terrific blows may even yet be trying to measure the extent of the onslaught.

BRITISH ENGAGED IN BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

All I can at present say if that the British army has taken the field in what I believe will prove the biggest battle of the war. The front from Lys to Boesinghe is blazing and booming as I write.

The country where the heaviest fighting is developing may be likened to a vast saucer of which the German positions form the rim. Nowhere is there any great ridge to tackle such as the Vimy and the Messines but there is a steady incline scarcely appreciable to the eye and rendered difficult by stubbly growth and sparse trees to where further north it merges into the Yser swamps.

FINAL HURRICANE BOMBARDMENT.

The final hurricane bombardment which reached its maximum shortly before the infantry went over was the heaviest we have ever experienced. I cannot give the exact proportion but I learn on the best authority that we have very great superiority in guns on this front. The earth rocked under the drumlike tempest produced by the weapons ranging between fifty hundredweight and twice as many tons. The night was damp and the visibility low and the coruscating horizon luridly reflected in the murky sky. The enemy was prompt with his barrage. The attackers wore gas-masks as a rumour said that they might be needed. Incidentally it may be said that nothing the Germans have yet invented in the way of chemical frightfulness has proved effective against our respirators. The fourth Army of the group of the Crown Prince Rupprecht is bearing the brunt of the offensive.

SEVERE STRAIN ON GERMAN MAN-POWER.

Several divisions are known to have been badly knocked about. Indeed I believe that some recently had to be withdrawn. A big proportion of these troops consist of mere boys. For example, one regiment, the normal strength of which is 2,400, recently received a refit draft of 600 lads of the 1918 class. This indicates the extent to which Germany is feeling the drain on her manpower.

WONDERFUL PROMPTITUDE OF ARTILLERY.

We have got through the front line and our artillery is moving up with wonderful promptitude. The tanks are doing deadly work among the smashed trenches still concealing the machine-gun posts. There are no deep dugouts hereabouts owing to the character of the soil but there are many concrete cupolas forming minature forts. The enemy barrage is becoming lighter and erratic which augurs well. Batches of prisoners are coming in but where big hauls are expected the fighting is too thick to get particulars. La Basseville is now in our hands.

OUR SUPREMACY IN AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

The weather is humid and unfavourable for airmen. Our aerial work in the past few days has been magnificent. For the time being, we have established complete supremacy in the matter of aerial offensive.

FRESH ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS.

IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITION CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

Last night's French communiqué said:—After crossing the Yser canal at night the French at four in the morning attacked in conjunction with the British on their right. A formidable artillery preparation had completely levelled German organisations and inflicted heavy losses.

By the end of the morning we had captured both the enemy positions. Our troops ardently passing beyond their objective advanced on the Lizerne-Dizmude road, capturing Bixschoote and the Korteker Cabaret. Our losses were insignificant. We took much material and prisoners and the battlefield is covered with the German dead.

Artillery firing on the Aisne has been very violent. The details of the Royere fighting show that the French on the whole battlefront exceeded their objectives and were able to clean up the trenches choked with the German dead.

The enemy at eleven in the morning attacked west of Chevregny, but was repulsed. Three German regiments attacked east of Cerny but were driven back by immediate counter-attacks.

LABOUR FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

RECRUITING AGENT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Magistrate of Sealdah to-day concluded a case in which one Elahi Buksh was charged with defrauding the superintendent at Sealdah by substitution of youths instead of adults for labour in Mesopotamia. Considering that the accused had defrauded the military authorities to the extent of Rs. 15,000, the Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was deserving of a more severe sentence than he was able to impose and so he committed the accused to the Sessions.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

DR. MICHAELIS' SO-CALLED REVELATIONS.

ATTEMPTED REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 29.
Recd. 5 30 p.m., Aug. 1.

Dr. Michaelis summoned a party of journalists to Berlin in order to reply to Mr. Lloyd-George's speech on the 21st July. The Chancellor declared that it was evident that Britain did not want peace by agreement and was resolved on germany's enslavement.

As an instance of the Entente's lust for conquest he asserted that the reports of eye-witnesses of the secret sitting of the French Chamber on the 1st and 2nd June showed that M. Briand and M. Ribot were forced to confess that shortly before the Russian revolution France negotiated with the Tsar's Government an agreement providing for the French annexation of the Saar basin as well as Alsace-Lorraine and other vast territorial changes on the left bank of the Rhine and for French annexation of Syria.

M. Briand declared that whatever the opinion of Russian masses, Russia was bound to carry out the treaty and M. Ribot refused any revision of French war aims. Dr. Michaelis challenged the French ministers to deny this and declared that all this was done with Britain's approval.

FRENCH REJOINDER TO DR. MICHAELIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 31.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

A semi-official statement declared that Dr. Michaelis' allegations are a manoeuvre prepared long ago with a view to influencing the Russian democracy. The Chancellor made no allusion to the speeches of M. Ribot defining the war policy of France or to the resolution passed unanimously by the Chamber on the 5th June.

M. RIBOT'S REPLY TO MICHAELIS.

"A CLUMSY MANOEUVRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.
Recd. 12-0 midnight, Aug. 1.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ribot referred to the speech of Michaelis to journalists and declared that the facts were grossly misrepresented. The Tsar promised to support the French claims to Alsace-Lorraine and agreed to the creation of an autonomous state from the territories on the left of the Rhine in order to protest Belgium and France against trans-Rhenish invasion. The Chancellor ignored France's repeated declarations that she was not pursuing a policy of conquest, or subjugation and the allegation that France wanted annexations was a clumsy manoeuvre and not likely to deceive anyone. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, which were seized by violence, was an entirely different matter.

DIVERTING ATTENTION FROM "TIMES' DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 5 30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The German press is making a great capital out of these so-called revelations in order to divert public attention from "The Times" disclosure on 28th July of the Council at Potsdam on the 5th July, 1914.

HOSPITAL SHIPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ADMIRALTY DENIES GERMAN ALLEGATION OF MISUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 midnight August 1.

The Admiralty denies the German official statement that hospital ships have been misused in Mesopotamia and says that the German allegation is based on Commissioners' criticisms of lack of hospital ship accommodation necessitating temporarily converting inot hospital ships two steamers loaded with horses and ammunition. The Admiralty points out that these did not claim immunity. They did not hoist Red Cross and did not display marks indicating claim to neutrality and the enemy would not have acted illegally if he had sunk them.

IRON HAND IN BELGUIM.

TERRIBLE QUADRUPLE MURDER.

MERCHANT, HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS KILLED.

ON CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 midnight August 1.

The latest terrible example of the iron hand in Belgium is reported from Liege where the authorities arrested, tried and sentenced to death within three days an influential merchant named Groneret, his wife and two daughters aged twenty and eighteen on a charge of espionage. The two daughters were forced to witness the execution of their parents, and then the officer told the girls that they might save their own lives if they revealed their accomplices. Both refused and the elder girl was immediately shot, falling over the corpses of her parents. The younger daughter was promised free pardon if she would betray her friends and upon refusing she was finally shot. This quadruple murder has produced the most profound sensation of indignation throughout the Province.

SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

A MINE LAID BY A RAIDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Macnamara stated that the Mongolia was sunk on June 24th by a mine. The latter was believed to be part of the minefields laid by the German raider, Wolff. It was not believed that the mine was laid by a neutral steamer.

DAMAGED SUBMARINE AT CORUNNA.

COMMANDER AND CREW SILENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORUNNA, July 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

A German submarine has arrived here badly damaged. The commander and the crew refuse to state the cause of the damage.

SUBMARINE TO BE INTERNED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Premier states that the German submarine which anchored at Corunna has been taken to Ferrol and will be interned.

COURTALLAM TEMPLE CASE

SETTLEMENT ANNOUNCED BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 1.

The settlement is announced before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in appeal of the trustees of the Temple of Thirukuthalanathaswami.

Mr. P. Lawrence, King's Council, said the site on the Western side of the river would be granted to the Temple in fee simple and worshippers would in no way be disturbed. On the other side of the river the Government would not interfere with the customary rites and all rights of worship would be preserved. The appellants admitted that the ground belonged to the Government. Sir Erle Richards, on behalf of the Government of India, affirmed that the latter was anxious to meet the views of the Temple as generously as possible, whilst at the same time safeguarding the interests of other people. He was glad that the other side had met him in what was a difficult case.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CORPS.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The members of the Calcutta University Corps Committee headed by the Vice-Chancellor held a recruiting meeting to-day at the Bangabasi College. One professor and 38 students enlisted in either the Indian Defence Force or the Bengali Battalion.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON ZBRUCZ.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO CROSS FUIT.

ZALESZIK EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

A wireless Russian official communique says:—We threw back the enemy who had crossed the Zbrucz northward of Husiatyn and restored the situation. We frustrated an effort to cross the Zbrucz in the region of Pukliany and Podlitte.

We evacuated Zaleszik and fell back on the Zaleszik-Sniatyn front. We fell back southward of the Valeputna-Kimpolung road.

The Roumanians captured the fortified positions on the right bank of the Putna.

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS' STAND.

HOW RUSSIAN RETREAT WAS STENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Germans have advanced sixty miles in ten days against the Russians. Describing the Russian retreat, "The Times" correspondent with the south-western Headquarters telegraphing on the 26th July says:

"When we were joined by British armoured cars on the 17th July nothing was known of the rupture of the front of the Eleventh Army. The news came on the 23rd July and thereafter we witnessed strange scenes. A man on horse-back dashed through Buczacz, from which the enemy was fifty miles distant, shouting "German cavalry are behind. Save yourselves." He was afterwards arrested and proved to be a German spy.

GERMAN ADVANCE HELD UP FOR 20 HOURS.

Indescribable confusion ensued. A multitude of deserters, waggons and ambulance bed eastward and the roadway was littered with impediments. We fought the way through an inferno of sticks, fists and revolvers as the deserters tried to storm the cars till we headed the rout. Then, placing the cars across the road we dammed the tide of panic. We reached Proskurow fifteen hours later and found the British nurses safe. They had been saved from the horrors which subsequently occurred at Podhajce by the British sections, who at Kozowa and Podhajce fought gallantly to cover the Russian retreat, holding up the German advance for twenty hours.

Our cars fought a series of rearguard actions on the 23rd July and the following days between Buczacz and Trembowla. When the correspondent left the cars on the 25th July their losses were twelve wounded. Three cars were lost owing to the defection of the infantry and several were abandoned to the swarming deserters.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

The eleventh Army is now improving while the Eighth Army is retreating in fair order. It was the abandonment of the impregnable positions on the Sereth and desertion of three brigades and of guards depending Tarnopol, which impregnable positions on the Sereth and desertion of three brigades and of guards defending Tarnpol, which imperilled the Eleventh Army. General Korniloff is now executing deserters wholesale.

OPERATIONS NEAR YPRES-COMMINES CANAL.

BRITISH LINE IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 12-0 midnight, Aug. 1.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says: We improved our new line by night operations southward of the Ypres-Commines canal. We repulsed counter-attacks against new positions at La Basseville, nort'wad of the Ypres-Commines canal and near the Ypres-Roulers railway. Heavy rain since yesterday afternoon has been unfavourable to operations.

We made successful raids eastward of Bois Crenier.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 midnight August 1.

A wireless German official message states that after drumfire strong attacks commenced on a wide front from the Yser to the Lys. The French penetrated at two points on Chemin des Dames. We gained new successes in East Galicia and Bukowina and crossed the Bruca at many points. The enemy pressed us back southward of Casinulu.

KAISER VISITING RIGA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 31.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Kaiser is visiting the Riga front.

RAILWAY CAUSE CELEBRE.

AN OVER CROWDED COMPARTMENT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PASSENGER.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM B. B. AND C. I. RY. CO.

Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya, Plaintiff v. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co., Defendants. (*Before Justice Kajiji.*)

This was a suit to recover Rs 3,000 as damages from the defendants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. S. S. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, who was managing clerk in the employ of Raghavaiya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors and his wife were on the 18th March 1916 travelling in a third class compartment from Charni Road Station to Choltan by the passenger train which left Charni Road at about 10-30 p.m. There were nine passengers in the compartment when the train left Charni Road. At Grant Road station five more passengers came in, and just as the train was leaving Grant Road, nine more passengers were pushed into the compartment by the Railway officials, in spite of the plaintiff's protests. The compartment was labelled to carry only ten passengers. Some passengers in the compartment were the worse for drink and they began to reel and fall on the complainant's body. At Mahaluxmi Station two more passengers, looking like Sadhus, entered the compartment. The plaintiff attempted to communicate with the guard and station master at Mahaluxmi, but could not. After the train left Mahaluxmi some of the passengers attempted to molest the plaintiff, one of the Sadhus putting his hand into the plaintiff's pocket. The plaintiff and his wife got frightened and the plaintiff pulled the emergency chain.

PLAINTIFF PULLED OUT AND ASSAULTED.

The train having stopped, the engine driver ran upto the plaintiff's compartment and caught hold of the plaintiff's shoulders, pulled down the plaintiff from the compartment with undue force in a manner as to endanger the plaintiff's safety. When the plaintiff attempted to rise, the driver struck him several times on his back with his fist, and dragged him some distance along the railway track, which acts bruised the plaintiff's body. The head guard thereafter came up and he also slapped the plaintiff several times. In consequence the plaintiff suffered great mental pain and sustained such bodily injuries as to make him feel dazed and for some time the plaintiff was even unable to speak.

The plaintiff alleged that the driver and the guard were on that day in the employ of the defendants and were on duty in the defendants' employment when they committed the assaults. The assault took place in a public place in the presence of the plaintiff's wife and other passengers and the plaintiff alleged that he had not only received physical injuries, but had suffered great public humiliation and mental agony. The plaintiff had incurred heavy expenses in prosecuting the guard and the driver in the Police Courts, where they had been fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 respectively. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 3.000 as damages for the wrongful and tortuous acts of the defendants.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants in their written statement denied that the compartment was overcrowded and said that they had no precise knowledge of the acts alleged to have been done by the driver and the guard. They denied that the guard or driver was acting in discharge of his duty or within the scope of his employment, when he committed the alleged assault upon the plaintiff. They never authorized the guard or driver to commit any assault on the plaintiff and that if any assault was committed it was done in direct defiance of the orders, rules and regulations of the defendants. The defendants denied that they had committed any wrongful or tortuous acts and denied liability in respect of the alleged acts of the guard and the driver.

QUESTION OF COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

After the issues had been raised, Mr. Strangman said: The ground of liability is alleged in para 7 of the plaint. This is not sufficient to charge the defendants with liability. It is not stated that the assault was committed by these people in the course of their employment by the defendants. This must be alleged. (1912 App. Cases 716 at p. 735.)

P. C.: Are the pleadings here to be construed so strictly as in England?

Mr. Wadia: There is no charm in the words "Scope of employment." The sense desired is conveyed by various phrases in the plaint. This is clear from para 5 in the plaint. If necessary, I am ready to amend the plaint.

P. C.: You must state that the assault complained of was committed by them in the course of their employment.

Mr. Wadia: I ask leave to amend.

The necessary amendment in the plaint was then made.

Mr. Wadia: Does my learned friend admit the assault?

Mr. Strangman: Yes; I do not want the assaults to be proved.

Mr. Wadia: Do they admit that the compartment was overcrowded?

Mr. Strangman: That appears from the written statement.

Mr. Wadia: I want the defendants to admit that the driver and guard are still in their employment. That may be important on the question of damages.

Mr. Strangman: Yes, that is so. That fact is, however, wholly irrelevant.

P. C.: The only question that remains then is that of the defendants' liability.

ENGINE DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Putman, the engine driver, was then examined by Mr. Wadia. In the Police Court proceedings in May last he had made a statement as an accused. The statement had been prepared by his pleader. He could not say whether the statement had been previously shown to the Traffic Manager. The Traffic Manager was not in the Police Court when the proceedings were going on. Mr. Smith, the Traffic Inspector, was there. He was listening to the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. His pleader instructed him to make that statement. He did not consult Mr. Smith from time to time. The pleader brought the written statement into Court. What was stated in the statement was true, and he still adhered to it.

Mr. Wadia tendered the statement which was intended to be put in in the Magistrate's Court and which was in the possession of the defendants. Witness (shown the statement) said that his pleader intended to put in that on his behalf.

Mr. Strangman objected to the statement going in as it was irrelevant.

His Lordship ruled that the statement was inadmissible.

RAILWAY SERVANT'S POWER TO ARREST.

Witness, further examined, said that in the event of an emergency chain being pulled it was the duty of all railway servants to attend to it. The chain was pulled on this occasion. He got down leaving the fireman in charge of the engine. He pulled out the complainant from the compartment in order to hand him over to the station master. Then the station master came out and took charge of the man. The guard also came out.

Mr. Wadia: Was it a part of your duty to arrest and hand over to the station master a person who had pulled the chain?

Mr. Strangman objected to this question He submitted that what the engine driver's duty under the circumstances was must be ascertained from the rules, not from the witness.

The question was dropped.

Witness, further examined, said that he pulled the plaintiff out because he told him that he had pulled the chain. He did that because he was interesting himself on the Company's behalf.

WHY HE LEFT THE ENGINE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman witness said it was the practice of the Railway Company to defend all their servants when charged by outsiders. He had told his pleader his version of the facts and the pleader gave expression to that in the statement. (shown booklet.) The Railway servants are given those rules. They were told to follow those rules. He left the engine to put a fresh washer on the carriage so as to re-create the vacuum. That was all that he had to do. His duty was to drive the engine. He had nothing to do with the conduct of the people in the train. He pulled the plaintiff out of the train and detained him till the guard and the station master came up.

Re-examined, witness said that he could render a bit of help if any offence under the Railway Act was committed. He would catch the offender and hand him over to the Railway Company. Pulling the chain was often resorted to by passengers, who had no tickets, to run away from the train.

The guard's statement in the Police Court and various communications which had passed between the Traffic Manager and other officials of the Railway Company were here put in.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadia then addressed the Court. The facts were practically admitted. Two questions arose. First whether the Railway Company were liable at all and secondly whether the acts were done in the course of their employment. It was admitted that the chain was pulled twice. It was the duty of the engine driver to come down and make inquiries, under the circumstances. By the Railway Act all railway servants were under the circumstances authorised to arrest a passenger. With regard to the guard, no doubt as to his duty under the circumstances could be entertained. Rule 266 of the Guard Rules made that clear. As to the meaning of "acting within the scope of one's authority" Pollock on Torts p. 89 made that clear. Here the employees were authorised to arrest the passenger in a proper way. In doing that, which was clearly their duty, they used more violence and the defendants were certainly liable for this mistaken mode of the exercise of their duties by their servants. Counsel then cited cases in support of his argument.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Strangman, then addressed the court. The plaint charged the driver with pulling out the plaintiff and kicking him, while he charged the guard with assaulting him after the plaintiff had been taken out of the compartment. S. 132 of the Railway Act authorized the railway servants to arrest. But the plaint made it clear that the assault made by the guard was not for the purpose of or in the course of arresting the plaintiff. The guard threatened according to the plaint, to throw, the plaintiff outside the lines. Surely that was a tortuous act of the guard on his own account and the railway company could not be responsible for that. As to the driver, the evidence made it clear that the driver went there in consequence of the plaintiff calling out to him that he had pulled the chain. Could the Railway Company have acted as the driver acted? Section 132 required that in order to enable a railway servant to arrest he must believe that the person was about to abscond. Had the driver here any reason to believe that? The plaintiff was quite secure in the compartment. None of the circumstances required by S. 132 to enable the driver to arrest a person existed The facts alleged on the contrary negatived the existence of these circumstances. Counsel here distinguished the cases cited by Mr. Wadia and cited cases in support of his argument. Here the Company could not have arrested. Therefore, the servants could not.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff Raghavaya, Nagindas & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants Crawford, Brown & Co.

PUNJAB VILLAGE PENALTIES BILL.

OFFICIAL REASONS FOR NON-CONSULTATION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 1.

Comments have recently appeared in the Provincial press complaining that the draft of the Punjab Village Penalties Bill was not circulated for public criticism, but was merely sent to certain Executive officers with a view to ascertaining their opinions, and such public opinion as can be gathered from Municipal Committees, Districts Boards and Honorary Magistrates. These complaints disclose misapprehensions both as to the facts in this case and as to the procedure usually adopted in dealing with new bills. It should be explained that the proposals embodied in the draft bill are not in substance novel. In 1910 after the executive and judicial officers had been consulted a draft bill to provide for the better administration of criminal justice in villages in the Punjab was prepared and subsequently shelved for the time being. The progressive increase of serious crime in the Punjab, however, which reached its climax in 1912, attracted attention once more to the desirability of special remedial measures and led to a further consideration of the whole subject. In 1913 the tide of crime began to ebb and although the decline was temporarily arrested in 1915, the criminal administration has shown an appreciable improvement owing largely to the awakening in the public of a spirit of co-operation. Moreover, in consequence of the outbreak of war, the legislature has, as a temporary measure, armed the executive Government with special powers for the maintenance of public order. These factors have undoubtedly combined to weaken the case for special legislature on the lines of section 22 to 30 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. But having regard both to the past criminal history of the Province, and to the fact that the special powers are only temporary, the Lieutenant Governor was not satisfied that the need for such action as is indicated had completely disappeared and he, therefore, thought it desirable to elicit the present state of official and public opinion on the subject. In order, therefore, to remove his doubts, he decided to consult his officers, judicial and executive, stipendiary and honorary, and also the members of his Council and of the District Board and Municipal Committees throughout the Province, who constitute the main Council electorates. A Bill was accordingly drafted and circulated and each Deputy Commissioner was instructed to obtain the opinion of the public (in so far as it could be ascertained from District Boards, Municipal Committees and Honorary Magistrates) as to whether an Act on the lines indicated with any modifications that may appear desirable is necessary or would be of value to the administration.

It is thus not correct to suppose that (1) the only officers concerned were certain executive officers, (2) Government has made up its mind in regard to the necessity for legislation and (3) representatives of the public were not consulted. Not only have representatives of the public been consulted, but they have (so far as members of Districts Boards and Municipal Committees are concerned) been consulted at an earlier stage than usual, and should it be decided to proceed with the project, further opportunities will be given for criticism at a later stage.

THEFT OF ARMY CLOTH.

POLICE RAID ON TAILOR'S SHOP IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

On information received, the Deputy Commissioner of Police with a posse of police officers and men yesterday afternoon raided the shop of Smith and Son, tailors on Mount Road and on a search being made several rolls of military canvas and a quantity of cloth, etc. which, it is reported, formed part of property stolen from time to time from the Army Clothing Factory, were recovered. Most of the property was recovered from a place in the rear of the show room.. E. D. Smith, proprietor of the firm, was arrested, but was subsequently released on substantial bail, pending further police investigation.

The property so far recovered is estimated at about Rs. 500. Several officers of the Army Clothing Department were present during the search and identified most of the property.

FIND OF A LIVE BOMB.

BUNDLE OF ARMS DISCOVERED ON RIVER BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A bundle containing a live bomb, a revolver and a number of cartridges, was tucked up at the bank of the Zribani Khal at Naraingunj in Dacca District. It is surmised that the articles were got rid of by an anarchist, who apprehended a police search of his house. The police are making enquiries. No arrest has yet been made. Twenty-five 12 bore cartridges are reported to have been stolen from a steel trunk containing clothes in the course of transit by an up-passenger train between Nirararai and Katihar stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

OUR INDISPUTABLE AIR SUPREMACY.

"MOST RAIDING AND ADVANTAGE OF GUNS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent on the British front, states that except for the absence of Infantry operations on a large scale the conditions are those of a great battle. The initiative is almost universally ours. We do most raiding and have the advantage in weight of guns. The aerial supremacy is ours beyond dispute.

B. I. S. N. CO. PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

ENQUIRY BEGUN BY COMMITTEE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

There commenced to-day at Burma Secretariat under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., with Messrs, J. W. Bell and P. J. Mehta, as members of the committee, the enquiry recently directed by the Lieutenant-Governor into the grievances of the deck and other passengers travelling to India by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers, 200 petitions in all were received. Evidence went to show that passengers have great difficulty in obtaining tickets, paying as much as Rs. 17 for a ticket and owing to shortage of water on the voyage, absence of accommodation on board, ill treatment of passengers, and excessive demand by company's coolies for carriage of luggage. The enquiry will occupy some time.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 1.

A conference of about one hundred leading public men of Bengal, both Hindu and Mahomedan, was held this evening at the Indian Association Rooms for the purpose of considering how the political situation created by the Bengal Government's order prohibiting the Town Hall meeting to protest against Mrs. Besant's internment should be met. Babu Surendranath Bannerjea presided. The conference was not open to the press or public. After nearly two hours' sitting without arriving at any decision the Conference adjourned till the 14th instant. In the meantime it is understood that Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjea, B. Chakrabutty, C. R. Das, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq and such members of the Bengal Legislative Council who are willing to join will shortly proceed to Dacca and wait upon Lord Ronaldshay with a view to have a talk with his Excellency on the subject of the prohibition order. It is also understood that they will see the Governor not on behalf of the Conference, but on their own individual responsibility.

The line breached between Bansipaharpur and Rupbas on the Agra-Bayana Chord owing to floods. All traffic suspended. Communication is likely to be restored in three days.

A BENGAL DACOITY.

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

A decoity is reported to have been committed at Nosiarpur within the jurisdiction of the Behala police station at the house of a well-to-do Mahomedan, named Abdul Jubber, on night of Monday last. It appears that about a dozen dacoits armed with fire-arms and other weapons raided the house at about 10 p. m., and broke open the front door. The inmates were asleep, but were roused by the noise and raised an alarm. A large number of the villagers arrived and fought the dacoits, who, finding their position unsafe, began to run away, leaving their loot behind. The dacoits fired several shots, two of which struck Abdul Jubber's aged mother on the forehead and neck, killing her. The dacoits fired while endeavouring to escape, but the villagers pursued them and succeeded in securing one of them. The gang made an attempt to rescue him, but without success.

IINDIAN ARMY COMMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following changes have been arranged in commands in the Indian Army:—

General Sir M. Tighe proceeded to Poona to command Poona Division and Brigadier-General N. Woodyatt succeeded him as Inspector of Infantry, Southern Division, while Col. C. A. Fowler succeeded General Woodyatt in command of Abbottabad Brigade. Col. F. J. Fowler proceeded from Poona to Karachi as Brigade Commander.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme which the management of the Palace of Varieties are putting on to-night at the Gaiety Theatre is a varied and interesting one. It is a completely new show introducing the famous novelty act, Frolics in Frolonged by Zeeo, the "Lady Frog." The artists also include La Petite Zilla, Xaida Stella, Queenie Lloyd, the Musical Weatherleys (the Musical Kids). In spite of the management bringing an entirely fresh company of well known artists there will be no increase in prices of admission. In addition to the above, a fine cinema programme will be shown.

On account of the Cocoanut fair there will be a special cinema show at the Gaiety at 4-30.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT TO PARIS,

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

Replying in the House of Commons to questions regarding Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went entirely on his own responsibility without consulting any of his colleagues in the War Cabinet and without any mission from the Government. He emphasised that it was only as Secretary to the Labour Party that Mr. Henderson was attending the meetings of the labour parties of the Allied countries and he would do nothing to commit the Government in the matter.

Mr. Hogge asked leave to move an adjournment in order to draw the attention to the absence abroad of a member of the War Cabinet on a visit of which the House knew nothing.

The speaker said it would be unfair to discuss the matter until Mr. Henderson who was expected soon to return could defend himself.

Mr. Hogge gave notice that he would raise the question again.

LABOUR DELEGATES GO TO PARIS.

TO DISCUSS PRELIMINARIES OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 1.

The "Times" states that Labour delegates have gone to Paris to discuss the preliminaries of the international socialist conference at Stockholm, at which, it is understood, German Labour will be represented. The executive of the British Labour Party is in favour of taking part but will first consult the party at a special conference after the Allied Labour Conference in London.

The "Times" in a leader demands to know what is going on in Paris, and asks "Are we to have a secret diplomacy in the name of Labour arranging peace?" The "Times" protests against the stealth with which the visit was arranged and the association of Mr. Henderson with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS ACCEPT INVITATION TO ATTEND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 31.

Recd. 7-50 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Conference of French, British and Russian socialists, including Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, passed a resolution accepting the invitation of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and of the Dutch-Scandinavian delegation to attend the international socialist conference at Stockholm on September 9th to which trade unions otherwise not represented would also be invited.

The date of inter-Allies' socialist conference in London has been fixed for August 28th.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

MORE A SOURCE OF ANXIETY THAN PROFIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The general situation suggests that the enemy will once more try his luck in the East with massed forces. The whole of the main headquarters staff of the German army is now in Galicia. Not only has the transfer of troops to the West ceased, but the flow eastward which set in some time ago has continued. There are signs of a big campaign being prepared. Germany is not apparently weakening her strength in the West front. She is particularly nervous about Ypres and the sea flank and the recent bombardment by land and sea have caused her to concentrate there. Germany's apparent hope is to knock out Russia and so neutralize the entry of the United States. Serious though the Russian situation is, there is no fear of collapse and a big depth in retreat would not knock out the army. On the other hand, it would seriously inconvenience the enemy. In these days when two regiments are being thrown together to make one, Germany has no spare troops for a new garrison and lines of supports for a distant front.

GERMANY PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A message despatched from Berne states that the German general staff had instructed the staffs in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey to prepare for another winter's war. Germany will continue to pay the Turks' and Bulgarians' military experts but their economic resources must be pooled with those of Germany and Austria.

Turkey has decided that it is useless to maintain a fleet and is using the sailors and guns on land.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

300 MEN FROM BORI BUNDER JOIN THE STRIKERS.

The G. I. P. Railway strike still continues and no change has occurred in the position. Some of the men wanted to resume work, but they were not allowed to do so by the large majority who are standing firm. Yesterday morning they came to the workshops as usual and then dispersed.

Some three hundred men in the Carriage and Wagon Department at the Victoria Terminus also struck work on Tuesday afternoon. These men were working as washers and examiners, and went to Parel to consult their friends there. After discussing the matter for some time, these men also went away.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

The following is the result of the Derby:—

GAY CRUSADER	1
DANSELLON	2
DARK LEGEND	3

Twelve ran. Won by four lengths; head between the second and the third. Telephus did not start.

Betting:—7/4 against Gay Crusader; 7/1 Dansellon; 100/15 Dark Legend.

LIST OF PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne.
1873	Mr. J. Merry's Doncaster.
1874	Mr. Cartwright's George Frederick.
1875	Count Batthyany's Galopin.
1876	Mr. Baltazzi's Kisher.
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio.
1878	Mr. Crawfurd's Sefton.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys.
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bendor.
1881	Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois.
1882	Duke of Westminster's Shotover.
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise.
1884	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester.*
1884	Mr. Hammond's St. Gatieu.*
1885	Lord Hasting's Melton.
1886	Duke of Westminster's Ormonde.
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton.
1888	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire.
1889	Duke of Portland's Donovan.
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin.
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's Common.
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo.
1893	Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass.
1894	Lord Rosebery's Ladas.
1895	Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto.
1896	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Persimmon.
1897	Mr. Gubbin's Galtee More.
1898	Mr. Lamach's Jeddah.
1899	Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox.
1900	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee.
1901	Mr. Whitney's Volodyovski.
1902	Mr. Gubbin's Ard Patrick.
1903	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant.
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.
1906	Major Loder's Spearmint.
1907	Mr. Croker's Orby.
1908	Chevalier Ginistrelli's Signorinetta.
1909	H. M. King Edward's Minoru.
1910	Mr. Fairie's Lemberg.
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunstar.
1912	Mr. Raphael's Tagalie.
1913	Mr. Cunliffe's Aboyeur.
1914	Mr. J. B. Duryea's Durbar II.
1915	Mr. S. B. Joel's Pommern.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's Fifinella.

* Dead heat.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

10TH MIDDLESEX BEAT BREACKNOCKS BY 2-0 IN FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The 25th annual competition for the I.F.A. Challenge Shield concluded to-day, when after a tame game the 10th Middlesex beat the Breacknockshire by 2 goals to nil, one being scored in each half almost at its commencement. This was made the occasion of a fourth charity match. The crowd within the big enclosure was very large, but the cheaper enclosures did not draw as big crowds as had been expected. Sir Lancelot Sanderson presided and Lady Sanderson gave away the shield and gold medals to the winners and a cup and silver medals to the losers. The band of the Lincolns was in attendance.

POONA RACES.

In the advertisement which appeared in our columns yesterday regarding the postponement of the 1st extra meeting of the Poona Races and the consequent alteration of railway arrangements it was stated by a printer's error that "the train advertised to run on the 4th August will *not* run on the 9th August instead." The sentence should have read of course, "will *now* run on the 9th August instead.

LATE MR. RASSUL.

THE FUNERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The funeral of Mr. Rasul took place this afternoon and was attended by a large number of friends of all communities. Mr. Rasul was married to a European lady and had one daughter aged 19, a graduate of the Calcutta University, who was to have been married on Friday.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY [illegible]

War Loan ..

War Bonds

Cash Certificates

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS AND MRS. BESANT.

In the House of Commons on June 26th Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of Madras had prohibited Mrs. Annie Besant from publishing or speaking; whether an internment order had been served on her; whether these orders were made with his knowledge and sanction; and, having in view Mrs. Besant's attitude towards the war, if he would explain why such orders were made.

Mr. Chamberlain: The Madras Government have prohibited Mrs. Annie Besant from publishing and from speaking in public, and have required her to take up her residence and reside within any one of six specified areas. As regards the rest of the question, I would refer to the answer which I gave on June 21 to the question put by Sir Archibald Williamson.

Commander Wedgwood: May I ask my right hon. friend whether this internment of Mrs. Besant was referred to him and had his approval before it was promulgated?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, Sir; the Madras Government took action on their own responsibility and within the powers and duties which are conferred upon them. It was not referred to me, but I approve of their action.

Commander Wedgwood: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that it is action such as this which tends to strengthen the Home Rule movement in India?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, Sir; Mrs. Besant has been engaged in a dangerous political agitation which might become highly dangerous and even disastrous to India. Her operations have come under the notice of more than one Government, and I cannot for one moment indicate any doubt as to the wisdom of the course which the Government of Madras have taken in this case

Mr. Snowden: Are we to understand from that reply that it is a dangerous thing to advocate an extension of self-government for India by constitutional means?

Mr. Chamberlain: That is not what I said, and there is no colour for it in the answer which I gave.

Mr. Snowden: What other offence has Mrs. Besant committed than to advocate Home Rule for India by perfectly constitutional methods? Is it not a fact that she has throughout the whole propaganda deprecated anything in the nature of sedition or illegal action?

Mr. Chamberlain: She has taken part in an agitation and has pursued that agitation by means which in the opinion of the authorities in India, and in my opinion, are dangerous to the peace in British India.

Commander Wedgwood: Does the right hon. gentleman imagine that you can suppress an agitation for freedom in this way?

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no desire to suppress any movement for freedom.

Mr. King: Will an opportunity of debating this question—the Speaker, interrupting, called on the next question.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether the new Order by the Madras Government directing that no student of any school or college should be permitted to attend political meetings received his sanction before it was promulgated.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have seen what I presume is a correct transcript of the Order in the Press. The Madras Government acted within their powers. They have informed me that, in view of persistent attempts to bring students in schools and colleges under the influence of a political propaganda of an undesirable kind, they considered it necessary to reassert and supplement existing Regulations on the subject in the interests of education and of the scholars themselves, I am not disposed to question the propriety of their action.

Commander Wedgwood: Who is the Governor of Madras?

Mr. Chamberlain: The Governor of Madras is a gentleman who was well-known in this House not so very long ago—Lord Pentland.

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AUSTRIA'S HOPELESS SITUATION.

STORY OF THE FALL OF TISZA.

(From Australian papers.)

London, June 23.—The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Amsterdam has learned the following secret history of the fall of Count Tisza, the Premier of Hungary:—Although he took a notable part in precipitating the war, the views of Count Tisza last December underwent a dramatic change. He was then convinced that victory was impossible. He believed that Prussia was sufficiently strong to care for herself, but he realised that Hungary was liable to a crushing invasion. Therefore national safety demanded an immediate peace. Count Tisza believed that this was obtainable by concessions, chiefly to be made by Austria. Thus Hungary would become the more influential partner in the dual monarchy. Count Tisza was prepared to concede the restoration of Roumania. Long conferences between Count Tisza and the Emperor Charles followed, and Count Czernin, the Austrian Chancellor, strongly influenced them. The Empress Zita, who took a prominent part in high politics, informed Berlin what was on foot, and the information caused a panic in the Wilhelmstrasse. Numerous conferences occurred, which resulted in a threat from Germany to drop Austria-Hungary. Germany enlarged on the serious consequences of this action, both in war time and economically after the war. The Emperor Charles was faced with a serious position, and he asked whether Germany was capable of doing anything to hasten peace. Hereupon arose the suggestion for unlimited submarine outrages. Neutrals were sounded satisfactorily, and the U-boats were unleashed. Germany naturally demanded the dismissal of Count Tisza and the Emperor Charles found his opportunity in a difference with Tisza over the franchise question. Thus Germany fettered Austria-Hungary, which is now truly in a tragic situation. A break with Germany involves enormous possibilities of injury. On the other hand the continuance of the war presents equally hopeless prospects.

POLISH DEMAND FOR LIBERTY.

Berne, June 20.—A wireless message received from Vienna states that the resignation of Count Clam Martinitz, the Austrian Premier, was primarily due to the coalition of the Polish Nationalists with the Slav Opposition, which thus created a Slav majority over the Austrian Deputies. The Poles, who hold the balance of power, offer to negotiate with the new Austrian Government for an amicable settlement of the Polish question.

Though the censorship has suppressed the reports of the debates during the last week following the reopening of the Reichsrats extracts from official reports show that the Poles and Slavs went to great lengths in regard to frankness of speech. The Polish Socialists declared that Poles of all shades in politics are prepared to fight for their independence. The Czech Socialists declared that eleven million Austrians and Germans are ruling twenty million Slavs. They stated that Austria had been subjected to Prussian rule in the interest of Germany, and that this condition must cease. Other Czechs demanded an independent Bohemia, and they warned the Government that there is a revolutionary feeling in Prague and elsewhere.

A DEADLOCK REACHED.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Rotterdam states:—The Austrian political position is so entangled that it seems to have reached an impasse. The resignation of the Cabinet has not yet been accepted by the Emperor, who apparently desires to find a solution of the difficulties. The absence of any official announcement is significant. Count Clam Martinitz made an eloquent appeal to the loyalty of the Austrian members, but it fell on deaf ears. The majority of the members of the Chamber are determined to insist on a solution based on the principle of the autonomy of all the Empire's nationalities, but the Government are opposed to that course. The Polish question complicates the situation. The Galician Poles are awaiting the fulfilment of the promise of autonomy, and they refuse to support Count Clam Martinitz, who is striving to postpone its fulfilment.

RIOTS IN PRAGUE.

Paris, June 20.—The Paris "Matin" states:—There have been great revolutionary demonstrations in Prague for some days. A workmen's committee, which represents every factory in the city, has issued a manifesto demanding the creation of a Constituent Assembly for the Czechs, on the basis of universal suffrage, for the purpose of founding an independent Czech and Slav State. Tens of thousands of the inhabitants assembled at the John Huss monument, and sang a Slav hymn, to which they added the words, "Russia and France are with us." The demonstrators afterwards stoned the German club. The gendarmes charged the crowd and many persons were killed or wounded. Similar riots occurred in the principal Bohemian towns.

A REFORMED CABINET.

Amsterdam, June 20.—The Emperor has asked Count Clam Martinitz to reform his Cabinet.

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UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

PROF. KALE'S PLEA FOR A BROADER OUTLOOK.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Prof. V. G. Kale, of the Fergusson College, delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject on Sunday last. Tracing the history of the Indian Universities, the speaker remarked their working was not encouraging and much still remains to be done in the direct improvement of the Universities themselves, by the Indians, if they desire to bring them to the standard of the Western Universities. The main object of the Universities ought to be "The finding out of Truth" and Prof. Kale in support of this argument dealt with a number of concrete examples of the ancient universities of Greece and Rome and India in particular. He further said that after having sought out the Truth in the various branches of human life, graduates turned out of such universities must spread the light of that Truth everywhere. The speaker contended that it was this secret of success that enabled India to stand in the very forefront of the nations of the world in times gone by

Prof. Kale lamented the non-removal of the over-crowding of colleges, which every year hindered the progress of a number of aspiring students, and emphasized that primary question which the pioneers of Indian education ought to take in hand was the creation of a large number of colleges and Universities in the land. He further illustrated how advancing nations like America had established in every city and town a University directly responsible to the people, who financed it. The Indian Universities cannot any longer continue to be like the cloistered monks of the Middle Ages, and as time rolls on, they must try to keep themselves in close touch with the people. He further dealt with the disadvantages arising from the Universities simply remaining "Examining Bodies" and urged that they should take early steps to transform them into "Teaching Bodies." While describing the lack originally in Indian graduates he pointed out that the fault does not at all lie with the graduates, who are actually squeezed out owing to the unnecessary burden of studies which are merely theoretical, but lies directly with the system of education nursed by the Universities. He also remarked that in spite of this naked fact, the University authorities are deliberating certain changes in the curriculum of the B.A., course, by which the above complaint of the over-burden of theoretical studies, would be immensely aggravated rather than be entirely eradicated. He recommended the introductin of only one optional subject as at present, accompanied with full freedom for specialization etc., instead of burdening the students with an additional one as proposed. While encouraging the graduates and trying to remove the general dissatisfaction at their finding themselves perfect strangers to the world outside their college cells,—a result of the separation preserved by the current universities course between theory and practice,—he appealed on their behalf to the University authorities to reform the "system of education" in such a manner as to enable the students to have full scope to compare what they learn in their respective classes with what is actually going on in the world outside. He earnestly insisted on, the young graduates to keep themselves in close touch with the current movements of the world and also not to overlook the point of comparative study in the line of the subjects they may select for themselves.

UNIVERSITIES IN TOUCH WITH THE MASSES.

Prof. Kale in closing said that unless and until the Universities in India, like those in America, come forward with an entirely improved educational system, to join hands with the masses and help them to come out of the mire of ignorance, by opening evening and night classes not only for ordinarily literate classes of people, but even for "mill hands," they would not deserve that honour which is due to them as "Universities."

At the end of the lecture Principal N. V. Kothatkar, thanked the speaker on behalf of the Union, and while supplementing the remarks of the speaker in regard to the dissatisfaction prevalent amongst the modern graduates, whose "market-value" he remarked, "was lowered," he urged on them squarely to think over the different principles Prof. Kale so ably expounded.

WHY PARIS IS SAFE.

Though the speaker closured speculations as to the comparative immunity of Paris from raids by a sardonic suggestion that the Kaiser be consulted, there is not really any great mystery about the matter, says the "Westminster Gazette." In order to bomb Paris the enemy would have to send their airships or aeroplanes right over many successive lines of French troops, and over very important fortifications of a kind which London does not possess. We are in precisely the same difficulty in the matter of raids into Germany. People who publish diagrams showing that it is only so many miles from the British lines to certain towns conveniently overlook the fact that the German lines would have to be crossed as a preliminary.

The balance of deposits inclusive of interest in the post office savings banks in India, on 31st March 1917, increased as compared with the corresponding date of 1916, by Rs. 122 lakhs or 8 per cent. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,654 lakhs and the interest accrued during the year to nearly Rs. 40 lakhs.

COMMISSIONER FOR MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

REFORM URGED.

The following paper was read by Mr. R. S. Harilal Desaibhai Desai, Councillor of the Ahmedabad Municipality at the First Bombay Local Self-Government Conference, Poona last week:—

The amendment of the District Municipal Act, (Bombay Act III of 1901) by Act VIII of 1914 to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for large City Municipalities has engrafted on our Moffusil Municipal system an institution which, besides being unnecessarily costly, is not only unsuitable but deals a serious blow to the principle of Local Self-Government. The provisions of Chapter XIII A and of Section 23 A and the proviso to Section 24 require prompt and careful consideration. The question deserves to be approached under the heads, (a) Powers of appointment and removal; (b) Personnel; (c) Powers and functions of the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation, the President and the Executive Committees.

One need not be distressed about the designation given to the Chief Executive Officer of large Mofussil city municipalities. It does not matter whether he is called a Municipal Commissioner or Chief Officer, or Chief Executive Officer. What really matters, however, is the power of appointment and removal. In the first place the institution of Chief Officer (Chap. XIII) has not had sufficient trial. In Ahmedabad, at any rate, the Municipality was suspended soon after his appointment; and elsewhere it cannot be said that the institution has had sufficient trial.

The appointment and removal of a Municipal Commissioner should always rest with the Corporation. In no case should the power rest with Government. If Government would not let the power of his appointment and removal with the Corporation, it may be vested with a Local Government Board with an elective majority. As regards the power of removal, the provision (in Section 186 B) about the necessity of such a resolution being supported by not less than three-fourths of the whole number of Councillors is illusory, and absolutely unworkable in practice. For instance the Ahmedabad Corporation consists of 40 Councillors of whom 27 are elected and 13 are nominated, 6 of the latter being officers of Government. With the theory of mandate operating to govern the voting of nominated Councillors, it is absolutely impossible to expect 30 Councillors to support a resolution for a Municipal Commissioner's removal. Consequently the number required should be either half or at the most two-thirds of the whole number of Councillors. As long as our Corporations continue to be as constituted at present and are not wholly elective, the present provision of Sections 192 and 186 B are entirely unworkable and require amendment.

PERSONNEL OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The question of the personnel of a Municipal Commissioner is equally important for several reasons. An Assistant Collector with rural experience is quite unsuited for the post of a Municipal Commissioner. He lacks in urban experience and is unnecessarily expensive without being conducive to the efficiency of the executive administration. The conditions at Presidency towns are entirely different. The salary available is attractive enough for an officer of the grade of a Collector and the pressure of public opinion is stronger both on account of daily papers and keen public interest in Municipal affairs. A young officer with little experience is more likely to be too sure and impulsive about his views on particular subjects than is likely to be safe for public interests. A member of the Indian Civil Service is more likely to invite unnecessary interference from the Collector and higher officers by his opportunities for easy and frequent intercourse which is not conducive to the harmonious working of the affairs of a Municipality. A large part of the executive Municipal administration concerns engineering work in one form or another. In the past, secretaries of Municipalities large and small, have been generally men trained in engineering, and their work in Ahmedabad and elsewhere has been very satisfactory. An Indian officer living in the Municipal area can alone satisfactorily handle the executive affairs of a large Municipality without friction.

These considerations deserve serious and careful attention in the selection of the personnel of a Municipal Commissioner.

The provisions of the Amending Act are not only unhappily and vaguely worded, but the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner by Statute are more than ample, and more than one man can wield with efficiency. The powers vested in a Chief Officer by chap. XIII are more than enough for the efficiency of the executive administration. The provisions of Chapter XIII A and of section 23 A Clause (2) and the proviso to Section 24 have resulted in producing an impression on the mind of the Municipal Commissioner at Ahmedabad. (a) That he is not merely the head of the executive but the head of the Municipality; (b) That he is like a Cabinet Minister, the leader of a party, and could send round whips to secure votes at meetings; (c) that having been appointed by Government he owes no allegiance to the Corporatin, the President and the Executive Committees; (d) That as Municipal Commissioner it is one of his functions to report, uninvited, the actions of the Corporation to the Collector and the higher authorities; (e) That rules framed under Sec. 46 clauses (c),(d),(e), (g), (h), (i), (j) and sanctioned by Government are obligatory on the Municipality without being at the same time obligatory on him; (f) That he can safely set at naught the clear stautory provisions of the Act about his functions and powers; (g) That he can reside out of or leave the Municipal area without the permission of the Corporation or the President; (h) That he can carry on independent correspondence with persons outside the Municipality without the channel of the President of the Corporation.

Under these circumstances, it is imperatively necessary so to amend the District Municipal Act as to vest in a Municipal Commissioner of a large Moffusil Municipality the powers of a Chief Officer only as provided for in Chapter XIII, Section 23 A, Clause (2) should be amended so as to vest in him the executive power for the purpose of performing the functions delegated to him by the Act or by the Municipality subject to the approval or sanction of the Municipality, except when it is by the Act otherwise expressly provided. Again, clause (b) should be ommitted from the proviso to section 24 and the words "and correspondence with Government or Government officers on behalf of the Municipality" should be added at the end of clause (b) thereof as the function of the President.

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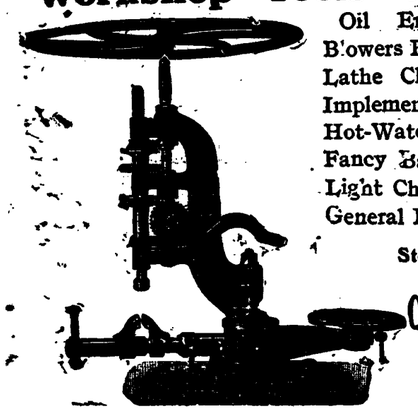

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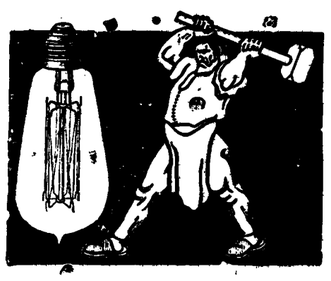

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The monsoon has again been very weak in the Peninsula, but strong in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, north-west Frontier Provinces, Rajputana, Central Provinces, except Berar and local in north Burma, Gujarat, west coast of peninsula and Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab, three, Dibrugarh one and half, Chittagong three, Narayangang and Barisal one and half, Mymensingh and Ranchi, Daltonganj two, Hazaribagh six, Gaya five, Agra two, Hissar, Rawalpindi and Khushab one, Multan three quarters, Sialkot, Murree, Peshawar two Dera Ismail Khan one and half, Cherat three, Jaipur two, Kotah one and half, Mount Abu two, Hoshangabad one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the south-east of the United Provinces, east of Central Provinces, Central India and Baluchistan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

STATIONS.	24 hours 8 to 8 a.m. of 1st Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 1st, 1916	June 1st to Aug. 1st, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.03	23.25	48.92	54.69
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.06	29.84	54.19	57.65
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.06	29.23	53.15	54.34
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	29.31	55.25	59.48
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st July 1917.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.552	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	"
Dew Point.....	77.1	"
Relative Humidity of Air	0.831	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	8 2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 8	"
Minimum ..... do.	79 0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	216	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10	Inches.
Total fall during month	12.91	"
Do. do. year	46.80	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug.....	0 01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	1	m 10 8	27 7	1	m 2 58		16 1
Thur	2	m 9 40a	26 1	1	a 4 9a		19 7
		m 10 52	28 6	2	m 3 53		15 4
Fri	3	m 10 40a	27 1		a 4 55a		18 4
		m 11 34	29 6	3	m 4 44		14 9
Sat	4	m 11 24a	28 0		a 5 32a		17 2
		m 0 15a	30 1	4	m 5 32		14 6
Sun	5	m 0 22	28 7		a 6 20a		16 2
		m 0 55	30 2	5	m 6 18a		14 8
Mon	6	m 1 10	28 10	6	m 7 2		15 6
		m 1 34a	29 10		a 7 43a		16 3
Tues	7	m 1 58	28 7	7	m 7 48		16 5
		a 2 14	29		a 8 27a		15 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14m
" 2 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13m
" 3 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m
" 4 (Saturday)	6h. 16m	7h. 12m
" 5 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m
" 6 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m
" 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h 11m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 0.85in., Rawalpindi 1.24in., Ambala 0.15in. and Hissar 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.80in., Jhansi 0.16in., Cawnpore 0.71in. and Allahabad 0.72in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.61in., Jaipur 2.23in., Kotah 1.46in. and Mount Abu 2.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Central India West; Surat has had 0.28in., Deesa 0.48in. and Neemuch 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.16in., Hoshangabad 1.05in., Khandwa 0.11in., Chanda 0.13in. and Raipur 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Berar and the adjacent districts in the east.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.72in. of rain. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.10in. and Hyderabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous in north-west India, but has further weakened in the Peninsula. Rain has been nearly general in the P Provinces, east Rajput local in Central India vinces, Malabar and showers have occurred also and on the north Coromandel

Fairly general rain is likely in the Punjab and east Rajputana, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West and on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few showers in the Deccan, Gujarat and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB GROUP—						
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st July)	97.1	68.9	58	..	0	0
Jhansi	96.5	53.6	76	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhow	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st July)	93.9	68.0	88	..	0	—0.17
PERSIAN—						
Quetta	98.3	61 5	90	0.85	3.45	+0.75
Ranikhet	85.2	72 5	84	1.24	28.99	+13.58
Lahore	84.8	79 3	89	0.43	6.12	—1.39
Amritsar	89.0	77.8	82	0.90	4.94	..
Ambala	90.4	78.1	82	0.45	15 15	+3.28
Delhi	89 4	78 0	87	0.07	14.80	+3 35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.2	76 0	86	1.80	18.49	+6.05
Saugor	85.4	78 0	88	0.01	11.83	+1.43
Jhansi	85 4	74.8	95	0.16	17.01	—0 26
Cawnpore	91.0	77 5	88	0.71	25.49	+11.62
Allahabad	86.6	77.8	90	0.72	18.28	+1 21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	85.5	80 0	90	0.01	0 05	—4.12
Ajmer	79 8	70 0	74	0.91	4 58	—3.14
Jaipur	76.5	73 9	93	1.23	8.36	+5 09
Kotah	80 8	74.8	91	1.46	25.38	+12 16
Mount Abu	67.8	65.2	99	..	33 26	+4 66
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rutj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	82.6	79.5	84	..	4.50	—4.84
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	85 8	74.0	80	2.50	11.57	—4.57
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	77.6	94	0.03	11.14	+0 99
Surat	86.1	77.3	83	0.28	24.30	—0.75
Ahmedabad	85 4	77.0	88	0 05	16.18	—0.78
Deesa	83.9	75.0	90	0.48	11.90	+0 12
Baroach	90.1	7	82	0.10	22.12	+10.39
Indore	80 8	72.1	94	0.09	14.97	—0 78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81 8	78 9	88	0.16	22 39	—4.52
Saugor	79.0	71.8	88	0 08	21 02	—1 07
Hoshangabad	84.1	78 2	93	1.05	26.27	+0 01
Khandwa	81 7	74 7	88	0.11	14.68	+0 88
Akola	91.0	74 6	76	..	11 95	—3.61
Amraoti	90.8	72.8	70	..	11.10	—5 14
Nagpur	90.9	74 8	72	..	16.49	—7 06
Chanda	91 3	76 0	80	0.13	29.51	+4 66
Raipur	88.0	73 8	88	0.25	29.58	+6.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	79 8	84	0.03	28 25	—15.98
Ratnagiri	86 8	15.7	85	1.72	38 10	—11.19
Marmagao	85 6	77 0	83	0.0	62.58	—9.83
Kaiwai	84 5	75.9	89	0.07	76.90	—2.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	74 8	70	..	1 47	—8 02
Ahmednagar	88.4	70.8	81	..	4.81	—3 93
Poona	84.2	71 9	90	..	5 90	—4.14
Sholapur	89.5	71.7	73	..	5 0	—4.17
Bijapur	88.7	69.3	75	..	6.29	+0 79
Belgaum	79.2	66.9	90	0.05	17.77	—7.05
Aurangabad	87.8	69 3	72	..	10.64	—1 19
Hanamkonda (Indore)	84.2	72.6	80	0.1	22.3.	+0.90
Hyderabad	87.2	71 9	86	0 13	9.43	—1.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.1	71 8	89	0 59	85 18	+18 97
Calicut	94.5	72.2	91	0.87	61 40	—14 64
Cochin	85 6	76.9	88	..	42.74	—7 73
Colombo	86.0	75.4	89	..	7.14	—5.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Kodaikanal	73	57	89	..	15.52	+4.65
Madhupatam	93 1	79 0	76	0.15	4.72	+0.50
Bellary	9 5	3.5	89	..	4.47	—2.43
Cuddapah	99.7	77 5	84	..	4.46	+3 74
Madras	9 5	78 0	66	..	9.87	—2.51
Bangalore	85 0	66.1	83	..	4.78	—1 93
Coimbatore	90 0	71.4	74	..	1.84	+0.03
Trichinopoly	97 0	70.0	62	..	2.83	—1.29
Negapatam	93.8	79 8	88	..	2.12	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st August, 1917, was 29.455 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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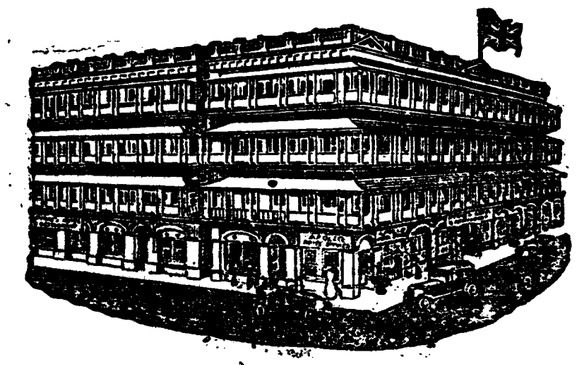

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